Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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MARGINAL COLUMN
By GEORGE LEONOFF

RECURRING crises have long since dissipated the fuzzy fringe of idealism that enveloped the infant United Nations in the middle forties. Thirteen years of trial have revealed the world organization in all its imperfection, but for all that there is something quietly reassuring in the spectacle of 81 nations sitting in the 13th General Assembly. At this forum they can have a say in global issues on which, otherwise, the majority would never have been consulted — not even as a diplomatic formality.

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EACH year, in one way or another, futile efforts are made to draw up a balance sheet of U.N. achievements and failures. The final result has usually been meaningless, because there is only one United Nations failure that would be worth recording, and no certainty at all that anyone would remain on earth to record it. Not that the U.N. can alone be credited with preserving whatever peace we still enjoy; the spectre of the fissionable Frankensteins has in this case been an awful ally. But the United Nations remains the Penultimate Recourse for a world that frankly funks the Ultimate.

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AS for U.N. achievements, the most significant is the very fact of its survival. It has survived the vertical cleavage of the world into East and West, the Korean War and the horizontal split in the Western camp at the time of the Suez campaign. It has often been accused of providing the great powers with a front that enables them, by resort to various manoeuvres, to impose their own policies disguised as the wish of the majority of nations; but the process of manoeuvring itself has had the effect of moderating these great power policies. Not infrequently, too, the U.N. has served as a convenient repository of problems and disputes on which the major world powers were reluctant to pronounce judgment; but with the Formosa crisis approaching a climax on a stage cleared of extras, both President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev have intimated that the U.N. should be the next theatre of operations.

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THE biggest blow to the prestige and authority of the United Nations has been its inability to enforce its decisions in most cases where only one of the two or more parties to a dispute agreed to submit it to the world organization for solution. An early instance was Egypt's defiance — in which it persists to this day — of the U.N. ruling that the Suez Canal must be open to Israel shipping. Other painful examples of U.N. impotence in this respect resulted mostly from the loose interpretation given that section of the Charter which was meant to protect member nations from outside interference in their internal affairs.

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NO nation has ventured to question the need for such a guarantee. But the general terms in which this Charter article is couched has rendered it inadequate and encouraged widely different interpretations. Thus not only France has employed it to oppose U.N. discussion of the Algerian issue, and South Africa to reject consideration of the position of its minorities, but the Soviet Union has insisted that this assurance against foreign interference makes it unconstitutional for the U.N. to deal with Russian interference in Hungarian affairs.

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THE American-inspired move at the current Assembly session to create a U.N. "stand-by" force, if successful, might be a beginning toward providing the world organization with some of the power it needs to enforce its decisions. At best, it would be only a modest beginning, because as it is now conceived the "stand-by" force would be employed largely to maintain a *status quo* where it is threatened by outside interference. It might be effective, presumably, in such cases as that of Lebanon and Jordan, where blatant attempts to subvert the existing authority were advertised well in advance. Its effectiveness would be considerably reduced, however, by a successful, secretly-planned coup as in the case of Iraq. And it would be completely helpless whenever a great power was directly involved. At worst, there is the danger that the existence of such a force, because of its multiple "high command," would only hamstring those powers which are inclined to act on their own initiative in the event of a threat to peace. If a stand-by force were to have waited, say, for marching orders from a U.N. observation group, one wonders whether President Chamoun's swan-song, which he broadcast yesterday, might not have been delivered by proxy a few weeks earlier.

Jerusalem, September 19.

Heavy Toll As Typhoon Hits Central Japan

TOKYO (UPI). — A typhoon crashed head-on into the heavily populated Tokyo-Yokohama area on Thursday leaving in its wake a trail of death and destruction including at least 24 people killed, 44 missing and 108 injured.

More than 195 fishing boats and other small vessels were destroyed or missing.

Tokyo itself, however, managed to escape the full onslaught of the typhoon, codenamed "Helen," which took a more southerly course.

National police headquarters here said 376 bridges were destroyed in 32 prefectures. Over 250 houses were wrecked, 411 half-destroyed, and 94 washed away.

Landslides and heavy floods disrupted communications and thousands acres of rice were lashed by high winds and torrential rain.

U.S. Consul Hit In Nicosia Attack

NICOSIA (UPI). — U.S. Vice-Consul J.P. Wentworth was shot and seriously wounded on Thursday by two terrorist gunmen. He was struck by three bullets while standing in the garden of his house.

The Consul, who arrived in Cyprus two months ago with his wife and two children, was taken to the British Military Hospital, where his condition is reported to be serious.

Two other armed attacks earlier on Thursday wounded two Cypriot Turks and a Royal Air Force pilot.

A 50-year-old Greek Cypriot woman was found strangled and with serious head injuries in a field near Soukou village, west Cyprus, on Wednesday night. Police said the motive for the murder was unknown.

In London, it was announced on Thursday that some units of the 19th Infantry Brigade, now in Cyprus, will return to Britain by air, starting next Tuesday.

Leaflets containing the new warning were scattered by Greek Cypriot girls as they cycled through the streets of Nicosia. The pamphlets repeated a threat made earlier by EOKA to the newly-created British "Oake" group which has promised harsh counter-measures to meet Cypriot terrorism.

The leaflets charged that the British authorities were secretly behind the "Oake" group.

(U.P.I., Reuter)

Little Rock Pupils To Study by TV

LITTLE ROCK (UPI). — The Little Rock School Board announced on Thursday that it will offer televised classes for the 3,480 students whose city high schools were closed down by Governor Faubus in his fight to stop the spread of integration.

The School Board will, beginning Monday, televise four hours of instruction a day over Little Rock's three commercial television stations. The classes will be each of 30 minutes duration.

The stations are contributing the time free of charge.

PRICE OF MILK GOES UP TODAY

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The price of bottled milk will go up by 30 pruta a litre on Friday morning (today). The butterfat content of the milk will be increased from 2.6 to 3.3. per cent, the spokesman of the Ministry of Finance announced on Thursday.

(Tnuva raised the fat content of its milk to 3 per cent on Wednesday without increasing the price.)

Milk producers had originally pressed to raise the price by 70 pruta and the butterfat content to 3 per cent while at the same time reducing the size of the Government subsidy and excluding the price of milk from cost-of-living Index calculations.

However, this proposal met with the determined opposition of Histadrut, and the Minister of Finance decided on the 30 pruta compromise, which leaves the subsidy untouched and includes milk in the Index market basket.

The retail price of milk is now 370 pruta a litre, in Jerusalem and 360 elsewhere. Milk containing 3.3 per cent butterfat is "full" milk.

The accumulated surplus of butterfat has already induced the Government to forgo the import of American butter, as reported on Wednesday.

Dag, Nasser Agree On 'Watchdog' Body

UNITED NATIONS. — Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary-General, has obtained agreement of the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Lebanon to the establishment of a U.N. "roving watchdog commission" in their territories, usually reliable sources said on Thursday.

They said this was the principal result of his recent mission to the Middle East.

The plan, according to these sources, was to have members of the "watchdog" group stationed in Damascus, Amman, and Beirut.

The commission would not be represented in Cairo, it was understood.

The group would in effect be the U.N. "presence" which both Britain and the U.S. demanded at last month's emergency General-Assembly session.

It was not known immediately, however, what the Anglo-American attitude was to the plan and whether the two powers would regard it as adequate to enable them to withdraw their forces from Jordan and Lebanon.

Small Group

The "watchdog" commission would be relatively small but mobile, according to Mr. Hammarskjold's reported plan. Members would be empowered to report to the U.N. at once on any situation which they considered might create tension in the region, and do their best to encourage good relations among the states principally concerned.

The U.S. and Britain have not yet approved the plan as a basis for the withdrawal of their troops. America, which has begun withdrawing Marine units from the Lebanon, is expected to be sympathetic, but British reaction is doubtful. The U.N. body, it is felt, could not perform the functions of a British garrison in protecting King Hussein against some new rebellion.

Diplomats here said, however, that Britain felt she had accomplished her main purpose in preventing the Iraqi revolt from having severe repercussions in Jordan.

(Reuter, INA)

UK to Await Hussein Call for Evacuation

By JESSE ZEL LURIE,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — A British spokesman reiterated on Thursday morning that the British will not withdraw from Jordan until either the U.N. Assembly or Jordan specifically request them to do so.

He pointed out that the situation in Jordan is "quite different" from that in the Lebanon.

As for the latter country, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, said on Thursday morning that negotiations with President-elect Shehab will begin "soon after he takes office on the specific schedule for the early withdrawal of the remaining American forces."

An American spokesman agreed with correspondents' comment that such a withdrawal will take place independently of the success or failure of Hammarskjold's mission.

Bonds Inaugurating Intensive Drive

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The Israel Bond Drive which sold $350m. worth of bonds in seven years, is inaugurating an intensive effort to double this amount in the next five years, Mr. Joseph Schwartz, Bonds Vice-President, announced on Thursday.

This was the decision of the 350 delegates to the Jerusalem conference who came back inspired to redouble their efforts, he said.

A total of 175 synagogues sold bonds during Rosh Hashana and over 400 more will make the traditional Kol Nidrei appeal.

Mr. Schwartz said he expects holiday sales to total $8m., a million more than last year. Sales this year have so far been less than last year, but now that the recession is over he expects that sales during the remainder of the year will more than make up the loss, Mr. Schwartz said.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

A man was taken to hospital with bullet wounds after a shooting incident on Thursday night at the Hungarian Legation in Paris. Shots were fired by members of the Legation staff when the man, Raymond Korenzyl, 44, tried to force his way into the building.

With deep sorrow we announce the sudden and untimely death of

MOSHE LUSTIG

The funeral will take place today, September 19, 1958, from the Hadassah Hospital, Tel Aviv, at 12 noon.

The Bereaved Family

U.S. 'Unfreezing' Aid to Egypt

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. is releasing several million dollars worth of economic aid funds promised to Egypt before the 1956 Suez crisis but held up since that time, officials said on Wednesday.

An authoritative source said this was a continuing process of fulfilling commitments made to Egypt before the nationalization of the Suez Canal in July 1956.

The source described as "probably correct" a New York newspaper report on Wednesday that the U.S. was releasing $5m. in frozen funds for Egyptian rural development, but he could not confirm the figure.

In a report from Washington on Wednesday, the "New York Times" said that the Eisenhower Administration has decided to release the frozen funds in the hope that it would lead to better relations with the U.A.R. "It is also hoped that it may induce President Gamal Abdul Nasser to take a less hostile attitude toward the U.S."

The newspaper report added: "The $5m. represents the undelivered part of the U.S. pledge to a joint undertaking known as the Egyptian-American Rural Improvement Service which was signed in March 1953, before President Nasser rose to power... If the hoped-for results flow from the release of the Rural Improvement funds, then the U.S. may also free about $8m. more than had been obligated but was also 'sterilized' in July 1956." Much of these development funds had been earmarked for harbour movement, the paper said.

Soustelle to Algeria Today; Rebels to Set Up Own Regime

M. Jacques Soustelle, the French Minister of Information and right-hand man of General de Gaulle, has announced in Paris that he will fly to Algeria on Friday (today).

He narrowly escaped death early this week when five Algerian terrorists ambushed his car in the centre of Paris.

M. Soustelle is to inaugurate the new studios of Radio-Television Francaise in Algiers and make a televised broadcast address. On Saturday, he will visit Colomb Bechar in the Sahara, where France has a missile base, and is due to return to Paris via Oran.

Premier de Gaulle on Thursday held a Cabinet meeting to approve new police measures against the current wave of Algerian terrorism in Metropolitan France.

Earlier, in a pre-dawn swoop, Paris police arrested 150 suspected rebel agents.

In Marseilles, police reported that terrorists had attempted to blow up the central post office there on Wednesday by dispatching a parcel containing a bomb. Postal officials heard a "ticking" noise inside the package and army demolition experts removed it to a deserted area where it exploded during the night.

In Cairo, the F.L.N. leader Ferhat Abbas said on Thursday that a formal announcement would be made today on the setting up of a "free Algerian government."

His statement followed a report in the Egyptian newspaper "Al Sha'ab" that the government would be established on Friday with Abbas as Prime Minister.

It is expected to operate from one of the neighbouring Arab states until it is ready to set up headquarters inside Algeria. The paper added that in addition to Abbas, the cabinet would include Ben Bella and three other F.L.N. leaders detained by the French.

In Tunis, an F.L.N. spokesman claimed that more than 30 nations, including the Communist countries, Arab states and India, were ready to recognize the new government.

The Algerians have Moroccan and Tunisian sanction for their proposed government, and Arab League states have made a *de facto* recognition by granting funds for the F.L.N. budget.

Arab political headquarters in Cairo said the "free" government was designed to counteract General de Gaulle's constitutional referendum to be held on September 28.

(Reuter, UPI)

MURDER IN THE MORNING

Our Paris Correspondent, Maurice Carr, who lives in Rue Tilsit, just off the Place de l'Etoile, gives a breath-taking eye-witness account on Page 4 of the few dramatic moments that followed the attempted assassination of M. Jacques Soustelle last Monday.

Lebanon Army Officer Plotted To Oust Shehab

One of Lebanon's top ranking army officers and brother of President Camille Chamoun's closest political ally was sentenced to 60 days house arrest on Thursday for having illegal political contacts with his brother, the army reported, according to U.P.I.

Disciplinary action was imposed on Col. Fuad Lahoud by Lebanon's President-elect, Gen. Fuad Shehab, according to the officer's brother, Salim Lahoud.

Earlier reports had indicated that Lahoud was under suspicion of having plotted against Shehab.

At the same time it was learned that two other senior army officers, Col. Anwar Karam, former commander of the army's Tripoli garrison, and Col. Ghattas Labaki, brother of pro-Chamoun newspaper publisher Kerroun Labaki, had been under surveillance for the past few days because they were considered close associates of Lahoud.

12 Said Arrested

Unofficial reports indicated that as many as a dozen officers might have been involved in the Lahoud affair.

Camille Chamoun, the retiring Lebanese President, on Thursday night broadcast a farewell message in which he wished his successor, Gen. Shehab, well, and promised that he himself would "continue to work for Lebanese independence."

He repeated his accusations against Lebanese opposition politicians. "These people began to kill their brothers with the help of foreigners who provided money, arms and leadership," he said.

In New York, an announcement by U.N. headquarters said that the U.N. Observation Group in Lebanon would be augmented during the next few weeks. At present the Group has 317 officer ground observers and 68 air observers.

The statement, quoted by Reuter, did not say how many more officers would be added to the Group.

Algerian Fedayeen Training in Sinai

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Algerian terrorists are being trained in *fedayeen* tactics at two camps in northern Sinai for operations in metropolitan France, according to reports from non-Israeli sources in Jerusalem.

The recruits undergo a course in sniping, bomb throwing and sabotage for from two to four weeks, and are then returned to Algeria, whence they enter France. They hold French passports and speak French. Included among their number are French-speaking Lebanese rebels.

The camps are said to be located in the Ismailia sector. Some of the instructors are "foreigners." The trainees are aged 20 to 35, unmarried, and fanatic Moslems of the El Jihad (Holy War) sect.

It is understood that training began for the Algerians about one month ago. Prior to that saboteurs received similar instruction for operations in Lebanon and Jordan. The camps train groups of from 40 to 60 at a time.

Fedayeen used against Israel received their training in the El Arish area, but because of the presence there of the U.N. Emergency Force the sites were moved to the Ismailiya area.

Dulles Urges Prompt Cease-Fire; Gromyko: U.S. Troops Must Go

USSR Again Vows to Aid China

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Gromyko, on Thursday demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Formosa and renewed Russia's pledge to help Communist China "at any moment to repel the aggressor."

"Let nobody be misled by the true meaning of the presence of U.S. forces in the Far East and of the consequences they will inevitably entail if they are not curbed in time," he told the General Assembly.

He said the U.S. "is taking a risk when it comes out with threats and embarks on the road of adventures in its policy with regard to People's China... The Chinese People's Republic has true allies who are ready to help it at any moment to beat off the aggressor by joint efforts, and the Soviet Union is among these allies."

Mr. Gromyko said it had become more and more evident that there could not be a stable peace in the Far East until U.S. forces were withdrawn "for all time" from Formosa and until the U.S. "stops interfering in the affairs of China."

The Soviet Minister, only speaker at the afternoon session, said "some Western powers, primarily the U.S., resorted to military demonstrations on an international scale... intended to bring pressure to bear or directly to use force to impose their will."

'Methods' in Mid-East

These methods, he charged, were also used by the U.S. and Britain in Lebanon and Jordan.

The Soviet Government believed the Assembly "should adopt a decision which would prohibit all states carrying out such movements of their navies and air forces for purposes of blackmail, intimidation and preparation of aggression, and would ensure that these forces be kept within the limits of their national frontiers," he said. However, he did not table a formal resolution on this.

Dealing with Chinese representation which the Steering Committee was due to debate immediately after he had finished speaking, Mr. Gromyko said only the "hostile and aggressive attitude of the U.S. government" towards China kept the Peking regime out of the U.N. He described it as "an unworthy farce" and called on the U.N. to "put its house in order."

Mr. Gromyko demanded to know when American forces would leave Korean soil. He also demanded immediate withdrawal of American and British forces from the Middle East. This was the first and foremost condition for this region to stop being a smoking volcano which constantly threatens to submerge in the lava of war many countries and possibly the whole world as well."

Suspects 'Pretext'

The talks conducted by the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjoeld, "must not be allowed to be used as a smoke-screen and as a pretext to delay the withdrawal," he said, adding that the presence of these troops in Lebanon and Jordan "gives grounds to raise the question of whether they may be intending to arrange some sort of provocation so as to create a pretext for further procrastination over the withdrawal of troops."

He strongly criticized any idea of creating a U.N. peace force. The sponsors of such a plan obviously want at any price... to keep American guns and tanks in the Near East, and is it really only in the Near East?" he said.

Mr. Gromyko also hit out at the events in Algeria. "What amounted practically to war was being waged by a huge French army against the well organized army of the F.L.N. which is fighting for the independence of its country," he said. "It seems to us that it is high time to put an end to this war, so destructive for Algeria and unpopular in France itself."

He also accused Britain of making "barbarous attacks on the populations of Yemen and Oman," and said the U.N. should come to the defence of the peoples of these countries by condemning the "agression."

He referred to the Soviet proposal of a summit conference, "the necessity for which was becoming more urgent with every passing day," and asserted that the U.S. and Britain had tried to frustrate the conference by putting forward proposals "which could only prevent agreement."

Mr. Gromyko said the "most urgent" problem facing the U.N. was that of disarmament. The Soviet Union was ready to negotiate on disarmament, but he objected to what he called negotiations "dominated by the countries belonging to Nato." Russia favoured establishing a disarmament commission with at least one-half of its members from states not participating in military blocs created by the U.S. and Britain.

TOUBI TO MOSCOW

Mr. Tewfik Toubi, the Communist Knesset Member, on Thursday left for the U.S.S.R. for convalescence.

Soviets Say Tests May Be Resumed

LONDON (Reuter). — The Soviet Union will probably be forced "in the final analysis" to resume atom tests if British and U.S. tests continue, Moscow Radio said on Thursday.

Russia could not remain indifferent very long to the Western powers' continued tests, and "there is a limit to our patience," the radio said.

Envoys Meet But Clashes Continue

The U.S. and Communist Ambassadors in Warsaw met on Thursday for the second sessions of their talks on the Far Eastern crisis. The American envoy, Mr. Jacob Beam, said the discussions would be resumed on Sunday morning.

In Taipeh, the Nationalist Chinese air force said it shot down five Communist Mig's and sank torpedo boats when they tried to intercept an American-Nationalist escorted supply convoy withdrawing from the besieged Quemoy islands. A fourth Communist boat was said to have been badly damaged.

A U.S. Defence Command spokesman in Taipeh said on Thursday that if Communist aircraft fired on U.S. planes covering Nationalist air drop missions, the senior U.S. officer in the air at the time would decide what action was to be taken.

U.S. Secretary of Defence Neil McElroy will leave Washington on September 27 for a five-week tour of U.S. defence bases in the Pacific, the Far East and the Middle East, the U.S. Defence Department announced on Thursday.

He plans to inspect the Seventh Fleet in the Formosa Straits.

'New Threat' to A-Bomb Russia and Poland

LONDON (Reuter). — The Soviet Embassy in London said on Thursday it had received an anonymous letter purporting to be from a U.S. pilot threatening to drop an atom bomb on Russian territory on Friday (today), it also said a hydrogen bomb would be dropped on Poland.

This is the fourth letter since July that Soviet authorities here claim to have received from U.S. airmen threatening to drop nuclear bombs.

The Embassy say the letter, according to the date stamp, was posted at Ipswich, East Anglia.

Finance Minister Of U.A.R. Visits Prague

PRAGUE (Reuter). — The U.A.R. Finance Minister, Hasan Zaki, is in Czechoslovakia for talks with Government officials. He was received in Prague on Wednesday by the Czech Heavy Engineering Minister and has visited several factories, including the giant former Skoda engineering works.

The signing of a maritime transport agreement between the U.A.R. and the Soviet Union was celebrated at a ceremony in Cairo on Thursday night, Cairo radio reported.

ARAB BOYCOTT

Morocco, Tunisia, Qatar and Bahrein are to open regional anti-Israel boycott offices, Ana reported on Thursday night.

'Israel House' Opened in Paris

By MAURICE CARR,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Minister of Industry Ramonet, at the inauguration of Israel House here on Thursday, said in a speech broadcast over Paris Radio: "We want to proclaim our common will for cordial, efficacious, constant and disinterested cooperation between our two countries, which, by the very nature of things, enjoy mutual understanding.

"If the young state of Israel needs help from an elder country, then France can play the part of elder brother.

"In this Israel House in the heart of Paris, allow me to express my ardent wishes for the prosperity of your nation — and to confirm my firm belief in the economic expansion of Israel and in the increase of our commercial relations. When our ties of affection and friendship will be based on ever growing material ties, we shall be sure of a better future and of an effective contribution to our common mission of civilisation, progress, comprehension and peace befitting the genius of our two countries."

The Israel Minister of Commerce, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, who was on hand for the ceremony, declared that "it is not by chance that the first Israel house of this kind has been established in Paris."

Pointing out that Israel's imports from France are twice as great as her exports, Mr. Sapir hoped that the new Israel House would play an important part in introducing Israel wares on the French market.

Earlier, Mr. Sapir, accompanied by the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, met M. Ramonet at his Ministry. After the talks, which were described as "characterized by great cordiality and friendship," Mr. Sapir was M. Ramonet's guest at a cocktail party.

Mr. Sapir also saw the French Minister of Public Works. According to the official communique ship building was the main subject under discussion.

America May Refer to U.N.

UNITED NATIONS. — Secretary of State Dulles on Thursday told the U.N. General Assembly that America reserves the right to bring the Formosa issue before the U.N. in case of failure of the current Sino-American ambassadorial talks in Warsaw **(see column 6).**

Mr. Dulles said America's chief purpose is to achieve a prompt cease-fire in the Formosa Straits and conditions that would permit peaceful resolution of the different claims involved. He declared that the U.S. Government remained firmly opposed to any solution by force.

While he admitted that there are "many complicating factors" in the Formosa situation, the Secretary of State said that there are two indisputable facts. The first is that neither Formosa nor any of the islands claimed by the Communists had ever been under the Peking Government's authority, and, secondly, the Communists are now attempting to extend their authority to these territories by naked force, "which poses a grave threat with ominous implications."

Mr. Dulles laid before the Assembly a broad programme for the Middle East as part of an overall American plan for strengthening peace and hastening progress throughout the world.

He suggested the formation of a stand-by U.N. peace force, a U.N. monitoring service to record and report all instances of "inflammatory propaganda," and the establishment of a new U.N. programme to facilitate more rapid economic development of the region.

Although he made no mention of Israel, observers here immediately noted as significant that the U.S. plan applies to the entire area.

The Secretary started the Middle East section of his address by recalling the adoption of the Arab resolution for pacification of the Middle East, adopted three weeks ago. He said the U.S. was "somewhat but not wholly reassured" by the developments in the area since then.

Regarding the Lebanon, he stated that the U.S. expects to discuss with President-elect Fuad Shehab a specific schedule for early withdrawal of remaining U.S. forces in that country.

On disarmament, Mr. Dulles said there had been a significant breakthrough in recent months — a technical agreement on necessary detection systems had been reached.

Partial text of Mr. Dulles' address follows:

Mr. President, the United Nations, now in its 13th year, continues to work constructively for peace and order. It has promoted the peaceful adjustment of sharp political differences. It has advanced the independence or self-government of peoples ready for such responsibilities. It has stimulated economic development and human betterment.

But much remains to be done to reinforce peace and to hasten the progress that can be achieved. I shall speak first of the problem of peace and then of the opportunities for progress.

The Far East

Let me first turn to the situation in the Taiwan (Formosa) Straits area. On August 23 the Chinese Communists suddenly launched a heavy bombardment of the Quemoy Islands. The artillery was largely that supplied by the Soviet Union. Hundreds of thousands of shells rained on those islands during the ensuing weeks, bringing death and destruction. The cannonading was accompanied by attempted naval action close to the islands and by calls to the defenders of the island to surrender or be eliminated. There are, I know, in this situation many complicating factors. But there are two indisputable and decisive facts. These are

- **The Chinese Communist regime has never during its nine years of existence exercised authority over Taiwan, the Penghus or the offshore islands.**
- **The Chinese Communist regime is now attempting to extend its authority in these parts by the use of naked force.**

This issue is thus a simple one: armed conquest. When one regime attempts by force to take additional territory which has long been under the authority of another Government recognized as such by a respectable part of the world community, that is a use of force which endangers world order.

We seek a prompt cease fire and equitable conditions which will eliminate provocations and leave for peace-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Meir Leaves for U.N. Assembly Session

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Foreign Minister Golda Meir left Israel on Thursday afternoon for New York, where she will head the Israel delegation to the U.N. General Assembly. Mrs. Meir told reporters that she expected to remain at the General Assembly for a few weeks.

The Foreign Minister added that she hoped to meet, both officially and unofficially, with many of the Foreign Ministers who are leading their delegations to the Assembly, many of whom she knows personally.

Mrs. Meir was accompanied on her flight by her political secretary, Mr. M. Gazit. They were seen off at the airport by the Directors General of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign and Defence Ministries, the U.S. and U.K. Ambassadors, the Mapai Secretary-General Dr. G. Josephthal, and leading Government officials.

Mr. Ishar Harari, M.K. and Mr. Shabtai Rosenne, Legal Adviser to the Foreign Ministry, also left by air to join the Israel delegation.

Herzog Answers Libel Of Moscow Embassy

Chief Rabbi Herzog has forwarded to the Chief Rabbi of Moscow, Rabbi Y.L. Levin, copies of letters received from Moscow complaining of the behaviour of members of the Israel Embassy staff.

The complaints charged that Embassy personnel had made a nuisance of themselves during synagogue services.

In a covering letter, Rabbi Herzog expressed his surprise at the charges, stating that he was acquainted with the Ambassador and many members of the staff and could personally vouch for their character.

"This is a malicious attempt to divide Jews from each other and obstruct their endeavours to unite in prayer to the One God," Chief Rabbi Herzog wrote, adding: "Only a heavy heart and profound shock have moved me to write to you and tell you what is in my heart."

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HAIFA
Goldman, 7 Balfour St.
ACCADIA HOTEL, Herzliya
NILAT

Social & Personal

The President on Wednesday received Mr. and Mrs. Sol Lance of the Joint Distribution Committee.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi will be At Home to the public at Beit Hanassi on the First Intermediate Day of Succot (September 30) between 4-6 p.m.

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The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, and senior officials of his Ministry on Wednesday visited the Hatzor excavations where they were guided by Dr. Yigael Yadin.

•

A reception for Lady Megan Lloyd George, M.P., was given by the Mapai party at Beit Hamlin on Thursday. Among those present were Mrs. Nina Anderson, Danish M.P., and President of the World Organization of Democratic Socialist Women; Mr. Meir Argov, Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee; Dr. G. Josephthal, Secretary General of Mapai; Miss Barbara Salt, Counsellor at the British Embassy; and Mr. James Parker, British Labour Attache.

•

Mr. Jacob Potofsky, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, visited Eilat on Thursday in the company of members of the Histadrut Executive, led by Mr. R. Barkatt.

•

Mr. Z. Freilich of Shefet Advertising management has left by air for a business trip to Europe and the U.S.

Law Drafted To Restore Wakf Land

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry for Religious Affairs is drafting a law to transfer urban Moslem religious domain *(wakf)* to local Moslem committees. The revenue from the lands would be used for the maintenance and repair of Mosques and other Moslem holy places, at present the responsibility of the Ministry, it was learned in Jerusalem on Thursday.

(Wakf lands are plots held in trust by the Moslem community. Originally, the proceeds were intended for charitable purposes.)

The value of urban *Wakf* lands in Israel, which since the establishment of the State have been administered chiefly by the Development Authority, but also by the Ministry for Religious Affairs, is estimated in the hundreds of thousands of pounds. If the bill is adopted, *Wakf* revenue accruing to local committees in Moslem centres will more than suffice for the maintenance of their cemeteries and religious institutions it is felt.

The return of *Wakf* lands to the control of the Moslem community has been a long-standing demand of the Moslem minority.

POPE RECEIVES HIS JERUSALEM DELEGATE

CASTEL GANDOLFO (Reuter). — Pope Pius XII on Thursday received Monsignor Giuseppe Sensi, Apostolic Delegate to Jerusalem, in private audience at his summer residence here.

El Al Managers Confer

TEL AVIV. — El Al commercial managers in 13 countries opened a three-day conference at Beit Sokolow on Thursday.

The conference will be devoted to discussing means of encouraging winter tourism, prospects of price changes in commercial aviation, and publicity methods.

The overseas managers heard company surveys from Aluf E. Ben-Artzi, general manager of the National Airline, and the heads of the commercial and sales branches.

An exhibition of El Al promotional material and press cuttings is on display at Beit Sokolow.

SHOP MANAGER HELD ON COUPON MISUSE

TIBERIAS. — The manager of the cooperative store at Hatzor village in Upper Galilee, Benyamin Moshe, was detained for questioning by Rosh Pina police on Thursday on suspicion of cutting out and illegally using coupons from ration books of Hatzor residents. It was found that he had bought 94 meat rations from the local butcher.

The Israel National
OPERA
Opera House
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Air-conditioned
Tomorrow
Sat., Sept. 20, 8.30 p.m.
NABUCCO
with Patricia Baird
Sun., Sept. 21, 8.30 p.m.
DON PASQUALE
Tickets at the box office (10-1; 4-9) Tel. 27783.
Subscription tickets still available at Opera House (9-1; 4-7), Tel. 27127.
Subscription tickets for WORKERS' SERIES available at Histadrut House, Hayarkon, next Room 4 (9.30-12.30; 4-6.30).

Ike Greets Jews On High Holy Days

NEWPORT (USIS). — President Eisenhower in his annual message of greetings for the Jewish High Holy Days has praised people of the Jewish faith for their enrichment of the U.S.

It was in Newport in 1763 that the first Jewish synagogue was established by the people who had come to America to find religious freedom.

The teachings of the ancient Jewish faith, the President said, still are "an essential part of every religious and social order." And the peace and goodwill of the world depends upon respect for these basic commandments.

Water Festival At Yavne During Succot

TEL AVIV. — Plans for the participation of 20,000 at the Simchat Beit Hashoeva, the Water Festival, at Kibbutz Yavne in the South are being made by the settlement and by the Tenth Anniversary Committee, it is learned.

The festival, which was traditional in the days of the First and Second Temples, will be held on the evenings of the second and third intermediate days of Succot (October 1-2). The festival will feature a mass pageant which will be presented by the combined dramatic dance and choral groups of the Kibbutz Hadati. The pageant, which was last presented six years ago at a similar festival at Kibbutz Yavne, has been greatly expanded and improved for the current presentation.

Tickets are available at IL2 at all ticket offices. Transportation to the kibbutz is being arranged by Eshed and will leave from 15 major centres in the country. Buses from Tel Aviv to the festival will leave from Z.O.A. House on the eve of the performances.

Sewerage System For Ashkelon Approved

ASHKELON. — The Ashkelon Municipality has now approved an expenditure of IL131,000 which will complete the most important stage of a sewerage system involving a IL1m. layout.

The present expenditure will be for a central sewerage and pumping system, which will also allow for the recovery of sewage water for agricultural purposes.

STATE CUP GAMES ON TOMORROW

Tel Aviv Maccabi may move nearer the League and Cup "double" tomorrow. Having already captured the National League championship for the 1957-8 season, the Maccabi men face League A's Tel Aviv Shimshon in the State Cup semi-final game on the Jerusalem Hapoel pitch in the Capital. Kick-off is at 4 p.m. A record crowd is expected.

The other semi-final is an inter-Hapoel affair between the Ramat Gan and Haifa clubs. This game on the Jaffa ground is also slated for a 4 p.m. kick-off.

Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israelis!** —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo:** —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8.30-3. Tomorrow: 10-5.

• **Exhibitions:** —
New Exhibitions: 10 years of archaeological activities, 1948-1958. Department of Antiquities, 36 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1.

1) Views and Visions of the Holy Land; 2) Lithographs by Honore Daumier; 3) Ancient pottery, glass and textiles from various civilizations; 4) Preview of Primitive Sculpture. Bezalel Museum. Today: 9-1. Tomorrow: 10-1.

Paintings by Yves Dendal, Arts and Crafts Artists' House. Today and tomorrow: 10-1.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:** —
At Artists House, 9.30 p.m. For tourists and members only. Refreshment vouchers available at Gov't Tourist Office.

• **Tours:** —
Hebrew. University conducted tours daily in English at 9, 10, 11 a.m. and 12 noon and 2, 4.30 p.m. New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg., 11 a.m., a visit to Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School in Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 63260 for bookings.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061 Hadassah Club; Straus Health Centre.

• **Film Shows:** —
Israel Films daily, 11.30 Keren Hayesod Hall.

• **Recorded Music:** —
Terrace Music: Haydn, String Quartet Op. 17, No. 5; Rachmaninoff, Symphony No. 2 in E Minor. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. at 8.30, p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Entertainment** —
Italian specialities Lunch, Dinner Luky's Bar Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd., First Class Italian menu at IL5. Phone 22752.

• **Exhibitions:** —
"10 Years of Israel Architecture," Museum. Today and Tomorrow 10-1. Entrance tomorrow by tickets prepared in advance.

"Wise on View," Wise Tourist Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, 9-1.

• **Tourist Service:** —
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239.

Wise Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, 8-9.30 p.m.

• **Z.O.A. House** —
Exhibit: American Paintings. Tourist Once Shabbat, 9 p.m.

• **Theatre** —
Cameri, "Pista," 8.30.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service** —
Visit Hadassah Club, 37 Rehov Yerushalayim, Tel. 4976.

JAFFA

• **Theatre:** —
Piccoli Puppets, Noga, 11.30, 3.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme:** —
Saturday Music Hour with organ music and these records. Bizet, L'Arlesienne Suite No. 1, Borodin, Symphony No. 2 in B Minor. Public welcome, Y.M.C.A. 10.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Dance:** —
Martha Graham and her Dance Company. Habimah, 8.30.

• **Opera:** —
"Nabucco" (Verdi), 8.30.

• **Theatre:** —
Cameri, "Rape of the Belt," 7, 9.30.

• **Z.O.A. House:** —
Musical Film: "Young Man with a Horn," 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
Ed Sullivan Television Finalists "Big 10," 8 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:**
Tel Aviv Museum's 10th Anniversary Exhibition — Oil paintings and gouaches by Israel artists. Municipal Town Hall and Mane Katz Artists' House, 10-1; 4-7. September 20 and 21, 1958: Conducted Tours — Municipal Museum: 11 a.m. — 3 p.m. Chagall House: 12 noon — 3 p.m.

EIN HASHOFET

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Hanna Senesh," 8.30.

TSUKMAR

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Each Had Six Wings" 8.30.

COMING EVENTS

THEATRE
HABIMAH
Saturday, Sept. 20 — "Hanna Senesh," Ein Hashofet.
Saturday, Sept. 20 — "Each Had Six Wings," Tzemah.
Sunday, Sept. 21 — "Hanna Senesh," Kiryat Haim.
Sunday, Sept. 21 — "Each Had Six Wings," Gilboa Stage.
Monday, Sept. 22 — "Hanna Senesh," Kiryat Haim.
Monday, Sept. 22 — "Each Had Six Wings," Pardes Hanna.
Wednesday, Sept. 24 — "Each Had Six Wings," Herzliya, 9 p.m.
Thursday, Sept. 25 — "Hanna Senesh," Beersheba.
Thursday, Sept. 25 — "Each Had Six Wings," Armon, Haifa.

CAMERI
Friday, Sept. 19 — "Pista," 8.30.
Saturday, Sept. 20 — "Rape of the Belt," 7, 9.30.
Sunday, Sept. 21 — "Rape of the Belt," 8.30.
Monday, Sept. 22 — "Rape of the Belt," 8.30.
Wednesday, Sept. 24 — "The Emperor Jones," 8.30.

OPERA
Saturday, Sept. 20 — "Nabucco," 8.30.
Sunday, Sept. 21 — "Don Pasquale," 8.30.

MARTHA GRAHAM
Saturday, Sept. 20 — Tel Aviv.
Sunday, Sept. 21 — Jerusalem.
Monday, Sept. 22 — Jerusalem.
Wednesday, Sept. 24 — Tel Aviv (Workers' Performance).
Thursday, Sept. 25 — Tel Aviv, 8.30 and 8.30.

All performances commence at 8.30 unless stated otherwise.

JAFIT Beauty Parlour
Beit Hakranot, 15 Rehov Herzl
Room 220 — second floor
Tel. 66207, Haifa
SHAINA DROR, just returned from a study course in Paris, and
LEZZI LASTMANN
wish all their friends and clients a Happy and Prosperous New Year

Dulles Addresses U.N.

(Continued from Page One)

ful resolutions the different claims that are involved. If it seems that the bilateral talks between Ambassadors (in Warsaw) are not going to succeed, the U.S. reserves the right to bring this matter to the United Nations.

HUNGARY, GERMANY

The Hungarian tragedy continues. The whole civilized world is shocked by the cruel measures of terror and reprisal... the continued brutal suppression of the Hungarian people by a puppet regime imposed by Soviet military power. The U.N. cannot let itself be discouraged because its past appeals have been ignored. Every Government which believes in the principles of self-determination, in fundamental human rights or in the protection of small nations has a solemn duty to continue to make its position unmistakably clear.

The Soviet Government also defies all efforts to achieve the reunification of Germany in freedom. Members of the U.N. which believe in freedom and self-determination for Asia and Africa should equally support it in Eastern Europe.

THE NEAR EAST

Just three weeks ago the General Assembly took unanimous action designed to ease a serious situation in the Near East. Significant agreement was agreed on three crucial points.

- **States should respect the freedom, independence and integrity of other states and avoid fomenting civil strife.**
- **The U.N. should buttress this pledge of non-interference in the Near East.**
- **U.N. measures to ensure the territorial integrity and independence of these countries would facilitate the early withdrawal of foreign troops from the Lebanon and Jordan.**

It is significant that the Arab nations of the Near East themselves developed the agreed formula and thereby they assumed a major responsibility. If through deeds the words are given reality there will be a new opportunity to promote political economic and social welfare in the area. We are somewhat but not wholly reassured by the course of events thus far.

It has seemed practicable in agreement with the President-Elect of the Lebanon to withdraw a second contingent of U.S. forces. Also, the U.S. expects to discuss with the new President of the Lebanon, soon after he takes office, a specific schedule for early withdrawal of the remaining American forces.

Our able Secretary-General, who has just visited the area, will shortly make his report and we hope he will indicate that the objectives of our resolution are being given practical effect so that a schedule for early withdrawal of forces can be carried out...

Inflammatory propaganda has been repeatedly condemned by this organization. Nevertheless, it persists. One of the contributory causes to recent tension in the Near East was broadcasts from certain countries, exciting people of other countries to violent acts against the established order.

It is our conviction that measures can be taken by the U.N. which will discourage such broadcasts. The possibility is a U.N. monitoring system for radio broadcasts, from whatever source, crossing national borders in the Near East. Such a system could have a salutary effect.

If propagandists realized their words are being heard in this forum of the world, and being recorded here for future action, they might exercise moderation. I hope this Assembly will consider this problem.

Another matter before this session of the General Assembly is the possible creation of a standby U.N. peace force. The U.S. suggests the following points for consideration:

- We conceive of the peace force not as a combat force, but rather as a group that would observe and patrol, and by its very presence, make visible the interest of the world community in the maintenance of tranquility. Also, we believe that members other than the permanent members of the Security Council can most usefully contribute personnel.
- A small planning staff might be created within the Secretariat to develop standby plans for calling into being, deploying and supporting such a peace force.
- The planning staff could develop concrete arrangements to facilitate the implementation of a U.N. decision to employ such a peace force.
- The costs of the standby arrangements should be very small and that should be possible if there is no force in being to be maintained.

These arrangements make it possible to bring together on short notice a United Nations group to meet a need which has become evident over recent years.

DISARMAMENT

Most important is arms control to reduce risk of war and the cost of being ready for it. In past months there has been a significant breakthrough on the arms control front. We have long urged that verification techniques were essential to any disarmament by agreement. We believe that governments must have a clear understanding of the practical capabilities of a verification system.

Apparently the U.S.S.R. has finally recognised this principle in connection with possible arrangement to suspend the testing of nuclear weapons. A technical concensus as to the necessary monitoring systems has been reached by qualified experts of different nations. We hope now to begin to negotiate at Geneva a substantive agreement. We do this in expectation that further arms control arrangements will shortly come into effect...

ECONOMIC GROWTH

President Eisenhower, at the recent emergency special session, made a significant proposal looking to more rapid economic growth in the Near East. The U.S. hopes that conditions in that area will lead to its effective fulfilment.

Economic development is, of course, an aspiration shared by all peoples. In the newly independent nations, and in nations long independent, there is a burning desire for economic aid and social progress, for higher levels of living, for freedom from the slavery of poverty.

Much has been accomplished already. The American people admire the vigorous efforts of the leaders of less developed countries to help themselves. Yet much remains to be done. The U.S. believes the time has come for the nations of the world to take stock of accomplishments to date and to chart anew long term courses of cooperative action.

OUTER SPACE

We must make every effort to dedicate outer space exclusively to the constructive pursuits of mankind. Ten precious years were lost in the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy before full international cooperation was begun. We cannot afford a similar delay in this vast new dimension. The U.S. believes the U.N. should take immediate steps to prepare for a fruitful programme of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. We suggest that a representative committee be established to make the necessary preparatory studies and recommendations.

DOUBLE STANDARDS

Most members look upon the U.N. as a means to promote world order, and they are willing to adapt their national policies to this great goal. But there are a potent few who participate in the U.N. only as it gives them an opportunity for manoeuvres which will advance their own narrow nationalistic purposes even at he expense of world order. Otherwise they flout the U.N.

In the security Council, 85 vetoes have been cast by one of the permanent members. In most of these cases the vote was the only negative vote and the vetoed proposal was objected to only because it would have interfered with some ambitious objective of the state in question. It is difficult to reconcile that conduct with the spirit of our Charter.

In the General Assembly there is a similar pattern. Most of the Governments represented here give great weight to the recommendations of this Assembly. But there are others which defy those recommendations whenever they interfere with national policies. Hungary is an example.

In consequence of this, there is no uniformity in the acceptance and application of our charter and our processes. There are two different standards of conduct.

The U.S. believes that this double standard is incompatible with the basic purposes of our organization. It poses a challenge which we shall have to meet.

A related concern is the apparent reluctance of some nations to support those basic principles of the Charter which outlaw aggression, direct or indirect. Our Charter, by the first paragraph of the first article, calls for "suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace." This represents international law that all should recognize and all should seek to enforce....

The U.S. as one of the great powers continues to stand ready to dedicate that power to world order.

The future of the U.N., and indeed, the prospect for the successful building of a peaceful world, depend upon the way in which all of us here in this Assembly discharge the solemn obligations of the Charter. We have two great purposes, which have just been discussed—namely, the maintenance of a just peace, and the development of human betterment in the world.

The treasures and energies of the nations are largely being directed into a tragic and vain search for armed security in a world in which aggression is not effectively outlawed. Every aggression is not only a threat to the fragile barrier that stands between us and general nuclear war, but also another setback for the aspirations of mankind. The issues that divide the world must fade away, and the cold war become a thing of the past. For peace and progress are inseparable.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Resnick, 15 Gaza, 3662.
TEL AVIV: Melchett, 80 Sheinkind, 3802. Kitalewitz, 32 Hayarkon, 3566. Sanitas, 88 Ibn Gvirol, Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24843. **JAFFA:** Glinka, 19 Rehov 4. **RAMAT GAN:** Hadassah, 147 Katzenelson, Givatayim, 72371. **PETAH TIKVA:** Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. **REHOVOT:** Segal, 134 Herzl, 95-1228. **RISHON:** Krellen. **HOLON:** Briut, Sokolow. **NATANYA:** Hamagen. **HAIFA:** Asnuta, 56 Herzl, 4041.

SATURDAY

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2811. Kerem Avraham, 19 Zfanya, 2060.
TEL AVIV: (Day): Breiman, 56 Allenby, 62282. Shilman, 87 Ahad Ha'am, 4091. Hakirya, 19 Ibn Gvirol, 29888. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 29873. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67694. (Night): Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 25335. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 24063. Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 25440. Michlin, 113 Allenby, 3253. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67694. **JAFFA:** Noga, 81896. **RAMAT GAN:** Magen, 30 Bialik, 73674. **PETAH TIKVA:** Fishbein, 6 Hafetz Haim. **REHOVOT:** Segal, 134 Herzl, 95-1228. **RISHON:** Krellen. **HOLON:** Ribak, Kikar Struma. **NATANYA:** Hamagen.
HAIFA: Hazriborim, 28 Hagiborim, Haifaza, 67400.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 2746. Dr. Schunarri, 7 Gaza, 61474. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

SATURDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Elges, 10 Straus, 3062. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

LECTURE
Contemporary Art
under the auspices of the Bezalel National Museum and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Mrs. Adelyn D. Breeskin,
Director of the Baltimore Museum of Art, will deliver a talk accompanied by colour slides.
—Artists House, Saturday Night, September 20, at 8.30.

Supermarket Causes Slight Price Drop

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.— Prices of some items in groceries in the vicinity of the supermarket in Rehov Ben Yehuda have come down, and other goods which had previously been kept under the counter and offered only to special customers, have found their way to the shopwindows.

Shopkeepers report a slight reduction in turnover, but one grocer claims that even the smaller stores have benefitted, since not all the large crowds attracted to the area, do all their shopping at the supermarket.

Grocers are also complaining of customers who remained registered with them for rations but switched to the supermarket for all other purchases.

Their Income Tax assessment is based partly on the number of registered customers they point out. The authorities estimate a customers' average purchases of groceries at IL13,500 per month, and 15 per cent of this sum is the assessed income for tax purposes. The total cost of rationed goods bought every month, however, amounts to no more than IL1,200. Thus the taxes charged for registered customers who buy only their rations are higher than they should be. The supermarket does not handle ration cards.

1/3 of Citrus Exports To Go in Israel Ships

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Thirty per cent of the coming season's citrus exports will be carried in Israel bottoms as compared to 21.5 per cent of last year's exports, it is learned from Ministry of Transport circles.

The number of Israel ships equipped to carry citrus has grown from 15 to 23 and from 73,000 to 121,000 tons. This fleet is expected to carry 2.7m. crates, as against 1.6m. last year.

It is also planned that 2m. of the 9m. crates to be exported this year will be shipped through Jaffa Port. This number is expected to reach 3m. by 1961-62, which would necessitate an additional investment of IL4m. Most of this new investment would be in equipment that would be transferred to the new port at Ashdod when it begins operations in 1962/63, it was said.

Technion Promotions

HAIFA. — Two associate professors have been promoted to full professorship, and five senior lecturers will assume associate professorships as of October 1, the Technion has announced.

The promotion, approved at the last Technion Council meeting, are for Shragga Irmay as Professor in the Division of Hydraulic Engineering, and Elisha Netanyahu as Professor in the Division of Mathematics, of which he is also the head.

Eri Jabotinsky and Haim Hanani, both of the Division of Mathematics, Pinchas Naor of the Department of Metallurgy, Elisha Shklarsky, head of the Division of Highway and Soil Engineering, and Ya'acov Rubin, of the same department, will hold titles of Associate Professor.

Religious Services

Shabbat Shuva begins in Jerusalem at 5.04 p.m. tonight and ends at 6.16 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Vayelikh, Deut. 31, 1-30
Haftara: Hosea, 14, 2-10; & Joel 2.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 5.15 p.m. Arvit, 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 5.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.10 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6 a.m.

Mugrabi Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im Beit Hahalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 5.30 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.30 p.m.

Mugrabi Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 8.20 p.m.

Tiferet Zvi (9 Rehov Herman Cohen): Tonight: 10.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Merkaz Congregation (Tirnna Hall, 7 Rehov Horeb, Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hakhila Synagogue: Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.13 p.m.

Shfie Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Swedish Boxer Beats World Title Contender

GOTHENBURG (Reuter). — Ingemar Johansson, Sweden's European heavyweight champion, Sunday night moved into line for a world title fight, when he knocked out the Californian, Eddie Machen, in the first round of their contest here.

The Swede took only two minutes 16 secs. to stop the American, rated No. 2 contender for the world title. Johansson, sixth challenger for Floyd Patterson's world crown, in the current N.B.A. list, is unbeaten in 21 professional fights.

Machen was first to attack, but, after a minute, Johansson put the American down—with a right. Machen was quickly on his feet, but the Swede, with another solid right, put him down again.

The American rose at eight, but was obviously in distress. A series of lefts and rights caught him again. Machen rolled onto his back and remained on the canvas and the 25 year old Swede had had his best win.

INTERPOL MAY USE CLOSED T.V. CIRCUIT

LONDON (Reuter).— Closed circuit television for transmitting records of criminals and photographs between the 60 member-countries of Interpol may result from the current general assembly of the organization in London.

Reporting this on Thursday, the "Daily Telegraph" said delegates to the conference have shown "marked interest in the subject."

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

SEPTEMBER 18, 1958

Pop. Loan 1955/60 (I).5%)	99½
6% Comp. Loan 55/67	71
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	89½
2½% Comp. Loan	64½
4½% War Loan 54/59	95½
3½% Tavel Dollar z)	94½
6% Reg Sterling "A"	95½
Def. Loan Bonds 62½ f)	103½
4½% Def. Bonds f)	103½
6½% Def. Bonds g)	107½
6½% Los. C. Debs. f)	108½
6½% Los. C. Debs. g)	107
Pal. Elec. pref sh. (Ldn.)	271
6½% Bonds 55/65 f)	106½
ditto g)	115½
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 55/65 f)	103½
ditto g)	110½
6% Deb. 59/68(II) f)	102
ditto g)	104
Igroth 6½% Deb. 55/65	107½
Hasco 6½% Deb. 55/65	
Class "A" f)	108½
Class "B" g)	112½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	150
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	95½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. "B" reg.	100
Ata ord. "B" sh.	88½
"Kardaneh" ord. "B"	87½
7% con. debs. 59/62	87
"Teva" ord. sh.	79
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	140
Pam 4% debs. 60/64 reg.	83½
Blazer 4% debs. 56/65	90½
Nir 5% pref. sh.	92
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	75½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	87
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	87
5% debs	87
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	61½
Moller ord. sh. reg.	1140
Pal. Brewery 5% con. debs.	81½
Assis Bejarano "B" sh	71½
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	117
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	85½
Dead Sea Works	
5% Deb. reg.	252½
Delek ord sh. "C"	84
Mekorot pref. sh.	80
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. sh. reg.	86

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with e-o-l.

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FOR ONE YEAR
against good guarantee:
4-room, completely
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Notices to the Public

WARNING

(In accordance with para. 32(a) of the National Insurance Law 1953/5714)

All insured persons making their own National Insurance contributions are herewith warned that all outstanding premiums on their National Insurance Scheme accounts must be paid in full by September 30, 1958.

On October 1, 1958 a 20 per cent additional premium will be imposed on insured persons not complying with the above requirement, and will be referred to the General Tax Collector's Office for collection.

All payments should be made to the National Insurance Institute's account with the Postal Bank or at local National Insurance Institute offices.

Insured persons are hereby warned that failure to pay their premiums at the legally specified intervals may adversely affect their insurance benefits and those of their families.

Payments notices for the 1958/59 fiscal year have been despatched in May. Persons who have not yet received such a notice are requested to apply to the nearest National Insurance Institute office.

The National Insurance Institute,
September 19, 1958.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Slight rise in temperature and drop in humidity mainly inland and hill regions.
Outlook for Shabbat: The same.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	42	14	26	27
Tiberias	—	17	—	34
Haifa Port	37	23	27	28
Natanya	45	20	29	29
Tel Aviv Kirya	41	20	28	29
Tel Aviv Port	40	21	26	27
Lydda Airport	35	19	23	30
Jerusalem	34	15	23	27
Beersheba	44	15	28	31
Sdom	—	24	—	36
Eilat	37	21	32	34

A, Humidity at 6 p.m. B, Minimum temp. yesterday. C, Maximum yesterday. D, Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

District Court Judge Z. Zeltner, (by Sabena).

Mr. Odd Aamrust, of Norway, to advise the Bank of Israel on National Budgeting and economic development, under the auspices of the Technical Aid Administration of the U.N.

Prof. Amos de Shalit, head of the Department of Nuclear Physics at the Weizmann Institute, from Switzerland, where he spent a year in research work, (by Swissair).

Dr. Ephraim Frey, head of the Department of Electronics at the Weizmann Institute, from a short trip to Europe, (by Alitalia).

Mr. Miles Scherover, of Venezuela, (by Swissair).

Mr. S. Melamede, Chairman of the Zionist Council of Brasil, and Mr. A. Kogan, a Brazilian publisher, in connection with the Classics Translation Project, (by Alitalia).

Mr. A. Rose, Treasurer of the Diamond Trade Committee of the Joint Palestine Appeal in the U.K., with Mrs. Rose, for a two-week visit, (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Lieut.-Col. Daniel Divry, outgoing Military Attache at the French Embassy, for France, after completion of his tour of duty, (by Cyprus Airways).

Mr. Ivan Platikanov, Commercial Attache at the Bulgarian Legation, for home leave, (by Cyprus Airways).

Mrs. Adelaide Bodrova, wife of the Russian Ambassador, for Moscow, (by Sabena).

Professor and Mrs. A.M. Dushkin, for the U.S., (by El Al). The former will devote the forthcoming year to research into problems of Jewish education in the U.S., while Mrs. Dushkin is to make a speaking tour for Hadassah.

Mr. M. Gilead, Director of the Israel Meteorological Service, for Warsaw, to attend meetings of the International Meteorology Organization.

Dr. M.J. Guttman, of Jerusalem, to Paris, as delegate and guest lecturer to the Third International Congress of Allergology.

Mr. Y. Leviator, General Manager of the Israel Industrial Institution, Ltd., for the U.S. on business, (by El Al).)

TOURISTS and Israelis can buy diamond jewellery, cameras, Swiss watches, French perfumes. Cigarettes ($1.40 per carton), Scotch Whisky ($2.50 per bottle), tax free at the DUTY FREE SHOP, Lydda Airport before boarding plane. (Advt.)

408 IMMIGRANTS from North Africa and Eastern Europe arrived in Haifa aboard the s.s. Artsa on Thursday. The newcomers were sent to development areas.

* * *

THE SYRIAN fishing boat and its five-man crew caught by an Israel patrol boat in territorial waters on Sunday was released in Haifa on Thursday afternoon. The boat, which was empty, was on its way home from Gaza.

* * *

A KIOSK owned by Leon Rodek in the Haifa Bay area was completely gutted by fire on Thursday morning. Neither the kiosk nor its merchandise, valued at IL3,000, were insured. Police are investigating.

* * *

A NEW immigrant, Yosef Yihia, found one valise broken into and various belongings valued at 384,500 French francs missing, when he came to claim his baggage from Haifa Port last Sunday.

Celler Says Israel Should Join Nato

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Congressman Emanuel Celler on Thursday called for a defensive alliance between Israel and the U.S., "preferably within Nato."

Speaking at a press conference here, Mr. Celler, who is Chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, said the inclusion of Israel in Nato as "a fully pledged partner would deter aggression on the part of one or more Arab nations against Israel. This country fully qualified for Nato, he said, as it had "one of the best disciplined and best trained armies in the world."

"The Western democracies, especially France and the U.S., have of late been more than kind and comforting to Israel," Congressman Celler said.

Mr. Celler strongly opposed appeasing Nasser, whom he termed a "megalomaniac." He said it was an "egregious blunder" that Israel, Britain and France were stopped in their thrust into Egypt, for Nasser could now have been in exile and "the whole course of history would have been changed for the better."

Outlining his eight-point policy for Middle East peace, Mr. Celler called for the settlement of the Arab refugee problem. "Israel could take back some of them but the Arab states should absorb most. The refugees are a festering sore preventing the establishment of permanent peace in the area." He urged guarantees of the borders and sovereignty of Israel and the Arab States, and for America's recognition of Arab Nationalism, on condition that it be directed towards peace and not aggression.

Mr. Celler, who is visiting Israel as guest of the Government, is remaining until Sunday.

Canadian Liberal Party Leader Calls on B-G's

The Deputy Leader of the Canadian Liberal Party, Mr. Paul Martin, on Thursday completed a study tour of the Middle East when he and his wife lunched with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben-Gurion.

(Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion left hospital on the eve of Rosh Hashana.)

Mr. Martin had already called on Abdul Nasser of Egypt, President Chamoun, and President-elect Shehab of the Lebanon and Iraqi Prime Minister Kassem. He and his wife arrived in Israel on Wednesday through Mandelbaum Gate.

7-Year-Old Invalid Flying To U.S. for Free Treatment

TEL AVIV. — Blonde, pony-tailed, seven-year-old Nurit, daughter of a Tel Aviv municipal truck driver, will fly with her mother on Friday for free medical treatment at the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, for a heart ailment from which she has been suffering since birth.

The condition of Nurit Stachowsky's heart, punctured by several holes, has been progressively worsening, and doctors say that her life has been in constant danger. A few weeks ago, Mrs. Stachowsky told this to a ZOA House hostess, Miss Sarah Wiener. Miss Wiener contacted Mr. Y. Saphir M.K. and Mayor Haim Levanon. They in turn wrote to Dr. Bakst, director of the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, who replied: "We are deeply grateful for your having approached us to help the girl."

The hospital would arrange for the operation and cover all medical expenses.

Mr. Stachowsky not having the means to pay for the trip to the U.S., Miss Wiener approached Mr. Ben-Gurion whilst he was on a holiday at the Sharon Hotel, appealing for his aid. The Prime Minister immediately wrote out the Ministerial request for free plane tickets for the girl and her mother required by IATA regulations.

Mother and daughter will fly by El Al on Friday. They are expected to remain in the U.S. for about six weeks.

Rubin to Dedicate Music Academy

Mr. Samuel Rubin, President of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, arrived via El Al Wednesday night as guest of the Government and to attend the dedication ceremony of the Rubin Academy of Music, Jerusalem, which will be held next Thursday with the participation of the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi and the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson.

Mr. Rubin will also dedicate a number of cultural centres in immigrant settlements. He is accompanied on this trip by Mr. Yona Ettinger, member of the Israel Board of the Foundation.

Mr. Rubin was yesterday the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, at which the Director-General, Mr. Walter Eytan, presided. Mr. Rubin later visited the Hebrew University where he had tea with students of the Middle East Scholarship Fund.

Moshe Lustig Dies Aged 36

Moshe Lustig, the composer and pianist, died suddenly at his home in Givatayim on Thursday evening. He was 36 years old.

The funeral will leave from the Hadassah Hospital in Tel Aviv on Friday (today) at 12 noon.

Lustig came to Palestine from Germany at the age of six. He excelled at the piano and at 15 played with the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, the precursor of the Israel Philharmonic. In 1943 he went over to the Palestine Broadcasting Service Orchestra and continued with Kol Yisrael after the establishment of the State in 1948. During the past few years he devoted most of his time to composition and orchestration of Israel folk and liturgical songs.

AVRAHAM ABAS BURIED IN T.A.

TEL AVIV. — Thousands of members of the Histadrut, among them Cabinet Ministers, high Army officers and leaders of the labour movement, filed past the coffin of Avraham Abas lying in state on Thursday morning at the Headquarters of the Ahdut Ha'avoda Party here in Rehov Brenner.

Abas, Knesset Member for that party, died on Wednesday in Tel Aviv at the age of 46.

The Secretary of the party, Mr. Y. Ben-Aharon, recalled that the Damascus-born M.K. had fought throughout his life for the social, cultural and political rights of the Oriental communities. "The nation has lost a great builder," he declared.

Leaving Rehov Brenner, the cortege made its way up Allenby Road to the Histadrut Executive Building, where the Minister of Interior, Mr. Y. Bar-Yehuda and Deputy Speaker of the Knesset Y. Yeshayahu eulogized the deceased, and thence to the Nahlat Yitzhak Cemetery.

Petah Tikva's 80th Birthday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PETAH TIKVA. — The 80th anniversary of the "Mother of the Moshavot" will begin at sunset on Monday, October 6, with a torch parade and a mass rally in front of the Town Hall. Mayor Pinhas Rashish told reporters here on Thursday that the first day of the three-day celebrations would be highlighted by the official visit of President Ben-Zvi.

The President will be presented with the freedom of the city, attend a 500-plate dinner, and participate in the ceremony at the opening of the hall in memory of the founding fathers. On the second day, the Minister of Interior will address a festive session of the City Council, to be followed by a pageant in the Oron Amphitheatre. An address by the Prime Minister will highlight the closing ceremony in the Amphitheatre, he announced.

The celebrations would mainly stress the city's achievements during the past decade, he said, explaining that his municipal regime had been in office since early 1950. During the past 10 years, the city's population had mounted from 18,000 to 63,000. Industry had grown, while agriculture had decreased, he said. Petah Tikva had formerly been an important citrus growing area.

Mayor Rashish said that the urban form "had been wished upon the old moshava," by outside forces, but the city elders intended to forget the past and make Petah Tikva a large city. To this end, the Municipality had uprooted the founders' garden in the city centre and would replace it by a large square for public gatherings.

FIRE WIPES OUT KIBBUTZ SHEEP-PEN

AFULA. — Flames from a field of thorns caused IL16,000 damage when they spread to the sheep pen of Kibbutz Ein Hanatziv in the Beisan Valley, all but gutting the structure which was completed only recently. Twenty tons of prime alfalfa hay were also lost while the sheep were saved in time. The Afula and Beisan fire brigades put out the blaze.

Minister Approves Dagon Mediation

HAIFA. — The Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel, has agreed to the institution of arbitration proceedings requested by the Dagon Silo Company in March, 1956 to settle its dispute with the Haifa Port Authority over the discharge of bulk grain from ships, the company's spokesman announced on Thursday.

Dagon has lodged another protest with the Transport Ministry and the Port Authority against the latter's order last Sunday that a Turkish ship carrying grain be unloaded by the U.P.S. while on the same day the silo's pneumatic elevators stood idle.

3 Years for Passing Military Information

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Pleading guilty to having given information of military value to the Jordan authorities, Fawzi Zaidani, 17, was on Thursday sentenced to three years imprisonment by the Haifa District Court, which was composed of three judges. The Court took into account the accused's youth and his plea of guilty.

The accused had crossed into Jordan in December 1957 and was returned to Israel three months later. The maximum penalty for treason in peacetime is life imprisonment.

MAGISTRATE HURT

TEL AVIV. — Chief Magistrate E. Yedid-Halevy was slightly injured on Thursday when a Dan bus crashed into his car in Rehov Ibn Gvirol, near the Z.O.A. House.

CHURCHILL — Sir Winston and Lady Churchill will go on a Mediterranean cruise off the Spanish coast next week aboard the yacht Christina owned by Greek shipping magnate Mr. Aristotle Onassis.

Outbreak of Polio 'Almost Over'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The polio outbreak is almost over, a spokesman of the Ministry of Health told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday.

Only 10 fresh cases were reported since the beginning of this month up till Thursday. Altogether there were 20 notifications, 10 of them of cases which began in August.

There were 69 cases in the first two weeks of August and 194 in July. "We are confident that the epidemic is almost at an end," the spokesman declared.

There is little likelihood of an Asian flu epidemic of a recrudescence this winter, it was learned from the Ministry. The reason for this is that the Asian flu virus has supplanted that of the normal flu, and as long as it is about there is less chance of an epidemic, it was explained.

Unhygienic handling of food has caused a sudden wave of food-poisoning. This has not only been marked in institutions — where groups were affected — but also in private homes. In August there were 10 reported outbreaks, ranging from a family of four to a group of 55.

Chief causes of the poisoning are home-made cheese, potato salad, and fish, which had become spoilt because of lack of hygienic precautions in the kitchen and of refrigeration. The food poisoning mostly occurred on Saturdays from food prepared on the previous Friday or Thursday. (Kibbutzim call it the "Shabbat disease").

Ahdut Undecided On Abas' Successor

TEL AVIV. — Some time will elapse before Ahdut Ha'avoda decides who is to replace the late Avraham Abas in the Knesset.

Mr. Berl Repetur, is next on the candidates' list, but he is not considered a serious candidate for the Knesset, because of his time-consuming job on the Histadrut Executive. Mr. Shmuel Horesh, next in line, is considered a possibility, but the party will most probably try to introduce another representative of the Oriental Communities to take Abas' place. In this category, the two most likely candidates are Mr. Natan Almosalino, Tel Aviv Port worker, and Mr. Shalom Vagin, an employee of the Holon Labour Council.

Histadrut Firms Oppose Metal Import Levies

TEL AVIV. — Metal firms in the Histadrut sector have joined private industrialists in their fight against the new levies on imported raw materials. On Thursday, it is learned, a delegation of managers of Histadrut factories appeared before the sub-committee on levies, set up by the Industry Advisory Council, and described the possible harmful effect of the new levies on the metal industry.

The delegation included Mr. Y. Zagagi, Manager of Hamat (Koor) metal works, Mr. Y. Rappaport of Kibbutz Yagur's metal works, and Mr. S. Eibenschutz of Kibbutz Ein Haboresh's plant.

Stolen Sheep Found Dead at Butchers'

HADERA. — Twenty-two sheep stolen from the fold of Mr. Binyamin Lacress here on the eve of the New Year, appeared later as mutton in two butcher shops near Tel Aviv.

Police investigators traced the sheep to the butchers, but arrived to late to save them. The two butchers and three villagers of Bir as-Sikka, in the Little Triangle, were arrested on Thursday, and remanded for 15 days by the local magistrate.

Kupat Holim Reforms to Be Put into Practice by Spring

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A committee is to begin work immediately to iron out the details of the reform in Kupat Holim clinic procedure agreed upon recently between the sick fund management and its medical staff. Its work should be completed by the spring, Mr. Aharon Becker, head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, told the press on Thursday.

Mr. Becker headed the commitee which worked out the compromise formula. The doctors had threatened to strike to press their demands for salary adjustments — which Kupat Holim had insisted should be conditional on the institution of reforms.

Unnecessary red tape had overshadowed the real medical and social achievements of the sick fund in the minds of members, and the projected changes would go far to eliminate it, Mr. Becker declared.

Patients would choose their family doctors from a panel of 10 to 12 physicians in each district's two to three clinics. They would be received on the day they apply, and could come either from 8-10.30 a.m. or 4-5.30 p.m. Appointments may also be made by 'phone.

Patients will be able to apply directly to eye specialists, gynaecologists or surgeons. Appointments with other specialists are subject to the approval of the family doctor.

Kupat Holim would send patients to private doctors in areas where there are no clinics or where the clinics are overcrowded, Mr. Becker went on. Negotiations are being conducted with the Israel Medical Association on rates of payment.

Doctors' salaries and social benefits would be protected under the reforms, Mr. Becker said. If an insufficient number of patients registered with any general practitioner, his salary would nevertheless be guaranteed. However, no patient would be directed to a doctor against his will.

New Case Against Scheib and Romek

The preliminary hearings in the State's case against Dr. Y. Scheib (Eldad) and Mr. Reuven Greenberg ("Romek") on charges of leading an underground organization, which were scheduled to begin on Thursday before Jerusalem Magistrate Y. Bazak, were cancelled at the last moment at the request of the Attorney General.

The Jerusalem Assistant District Attorney, Mr. A. Kamer, who presented the Attorney General's request, said that it was intended to present a new brief against the two men directly to the District Court.

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Highest Succah At Heichal Shlomo

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Workmen on Thursday began putting up in Jerusalem what was probably the highest succah in the country. The succah was for Heichal Shlomo, the seat of the Chief Rabbinate, and carpenters were knocking up its wooden sections on the building's roof.

With travel on elevators forbidden on the first and last days of the festival, nine floors will have to be climbed to reach it. The Feast of Tabernacles is 10 days off.

Children of religious elementary schools will take time off from lessons on Sunday morning for a youth rally in the auditorium of Heichal Shlomo. The rally is for pupils of the seventh and eighth grades and is organised by the Education Committee of the Chief Rabbinate. Scheduled to address the children are Chief Rabbi Nissim, Rabbi Elimelech Bar Shaul, Chairman of the Committee, and Rabbi M. J. E. Wohlgelernter, General Secretary of the Chief Rabbinate.

Also to take place in the building the same day is a national rabbinical conference, to be addressed by the Chief Rabbis of Tel Aviv, Petah Tikva, and Haifa. The theme of the meeting, which is part of the New Year religious revival campaign, is "The Completeness and Unity of the Nation."

BRANCHES for Succot are to be distributed free by the Jerusalem Municipality daily start Sundays from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., at the following places: Sanhedria Park; the Bayit Vagan grove; in the Kommemiut (Talbieh) Quarter; Sd. Ben Maimon, and Rehov Ramban.

Teachers' Strike Seen as Certain

TEL AVIV. — A general strike of the country's teachers seems inevitable after the Succot holidays.

The Central Council of the Teachers Association on Thursday instructed its Executive Committee to take "all necessary action" to press the teachers' wage demands in view of the breakdown in negotiations with the Government. It declared the Government's counter-proposals to be unacceptable because they did not offer the same benefits to academically qualified teachers as awarded to other State-employed university graduates. In addition, the Government had ignored the claims of headmasters, inspectors and seminary teachers, it was said.

Histadrut Firm On Pharmacists' Pay

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Trade Union Department will not consider the demands of the publicly-employed pharmacists, it was learned on Thursday. Officials say the department would not be pressured into a new policy by threats.

On Wednesday, most employed pharmacists throughout the country stopped work to hold a protest rally here, and decided to take "drastic action" by October 12 if their demand for pay increases similar to those accorded to physicians in the public employ is not met.

It was pointed out that the department had already approved salary increments similar to those received by engineers.

J'lem Reservoir Ready for Testing

The capital's large reservoir will be test-filled within two or three weeks, it was announced in Bayit Vegan on Thursday by Deputy Mayor M. Ish-Shalom, on a press tour of the site, as well as other of the city's development projects.

The reservoir, the largest of its type in the country, is located on a high hill a short way out of Bayit Vegan, and is higher than any building in the city. It costs IL1.5m.

It is planned to build another two reservoirs within a few years, one at Ramat Rahel and the other at Givat Shaul Bet.

The Women's section of the City Public Baths in the Bak'a quarter, will also be finished within a few weeks, it was announced. The men's section is partially completed and the Turkish Bath still in the planning stage.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Renewal of Subscriptions
in TEL AVIV
has been extended for three days.
Renewal ends on Tuesday, September 23, at 12 noon.

הפרדס והפרדסן
THE GROVE AND THE GROWER

During the current year, The Citrus Marketing Board has allocated about IL200,000 for scientific research.

The scientific research conducted under the initiative and supervision of the Agricultural Department of the Citrus Marketing Board has been expanded further with the approval of the current research budget of approximately IL200,000.

Research work carried out by the Agricultural Department in the past few years has netted some important results in various fields.

1. The introduction of parasites to attack and destroy black scale in order to free the farmer from the need for expensive sprays, is in an advanced stage. The first parasites were imported three years ago by the Board's Agricultural Department. The Board's experts have since succeeded in breeding them locally under laboratory conditions and in introducing them throughout the country.

2. The method of dipping fruit in an ethylene dibromide solution which has been developed by the Board's Agricultural Department on a commercial scale helped overcome the serious attacks by the Mediterranean Fruit Fly last year, and is being copied by citrus growing countries the world over.

3. Another important development of international significance has been the exploitation of borax water surpluses, which was achieved by the Board's experts working jointly with Technion research workers, after several years' work.

Among the research projects to be tackled in the coming year are: fruit rot; biological warfare against the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, various methods of preserving fruit, colouring and ripening of early fruit; standardization of disinfection in packing houses; the effect of insecticides on beneficial insect life; and others.

We shall soon feature further, more detailed reports concerning the activities of the Board's Agricultural Department in this column.

Communicated by the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel.

DOLPHIN Diary
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Election
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Photo Competition
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with MOLLY MOORE
DOLPHIN HOUSE
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Shavei Zion
Where Sun and Sea and Fashion meet.
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Hikers Rescued From Wadi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — A victim of a heart attack and ten other hikers were extricated from Wadi Limon, a deep and forbidding canyon near Safad, in a well-executed rescue operation by Safad police assisted by neighbourhood settlers on Thursday.

The stricken man, whose name was not revealed, had left on the hike in defiance of doctor's orders. The group, which was composed of Hebrew University students and employees of the Prime Minister's Office, had traversed mountainous terrain and the victim was taken ill during the steep ascent from the wadi bed.

Three of his companions struck out to Tiberias to summon help while the rest remained behind with the invalid. The three contacted the Safad police who immediately organized a search of the area assisted by settlers from Kibbutz Hakuk and Amiad and villagers from Akraba. They discovered the party on Thursday morning and succeeded in bringing them down together with the stricken man to Hakuk, which is situated down the wadi towards Lake Kinneret.

No further news was available concerning the man's condition.

Body of Infant Found in Garbage

The body of a one-day-old child was found in a garbage pail in the Knesset Quarter of Jerusalem on Thursday.

The body, wrapped in a strip of sacking, was discovered by a passer-by in the courtyard of the Rand Houses at six a.m. He immediately summoned the police, who have opened an inquiry.

It is believed that the child was born alive and was abandoned by its mother. (Itim)

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Flexible Tanker Tested in England

SOUTHAMPTON (Reuter). — A new British invention, a snake-like semi-submerged container, 30 metres long, designed to carry oil at sea, was towed through Southampton Water by launch on Thursday.

It was the first public demonstration of the "flexible oil barge" by the National Research Development Corporation and Dracone Developments Ltd. Made of nylon fabric, it can rise over the waves, yielding to the sea's motion, and can withstand rough weather, the makers say.

The model demonstrated is capable of carrying 10,000 gallons, about 40 tons, and was loaded with kerosene.

When its cargo has been discharged, it can be wound up on a floating reel.

It can also be used for carrying fresh water.

MARTHA GRAHAM
And Her Dance Company
SATURDAY, September 20
TEL AVIV
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EMBATTLED GARDEN
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(Joan of Arc)
NIGHT JOURNEY
(Oedipus)
"Three Creations which are easily understood by the audience . . . striking colours . . . sets by a genius . . . Martha Graham once again reveals herself to us as the very great artist she is."
(A. Nahor in "Yediot Aharonot")
Tickets at the Habimah Box Office.

Esther & Eric Lucas and family
wish all friends both in Israel and abroad
A Happy and Successful New Year
Herzliya Pituah

Mrs. Sieff wishes to thank all her friends, colleagues, members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of public institutions who have sent her New Year greetings, which she warmly reciprocates.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
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SATURDAY, October 4, 1958
TUESDAY, October 7, 1958
THURSDAY, October 9, 1958
Tickets as from Sunday, September 21, at Mann Auditorium Box Office (Rehov Huberman), daily 11-2, 4-6. Friday: 11-1. On Sunday, September 21 only — the sale starts at 9 a.m. (until 1 p.m.), 4-6 p.m.
From September 21 until September 26 — sale for I.P.O. subscribers only.
Please bring the reduction voucher attached to the membership card
Subscribers in Haifa and Jerusalem
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Our deepest sympathy
to Mr. H. T. Reisner
and family on the death of
Lilli Reisner
Palestine Economic Corporation
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Together with
Atzi and The Family
We mourn the untimely death of beloved
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K. BLOCH
Y. FEDERMANN
J. FRIEDMANN
W. LAZARUS
W. LEESER
J. SASSOVER
H. SEELIG
J. SEELIG
DR. G. STERN
P. TAUB
and families

IGNAZIO MESSINA & CO
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EXPRESS PASSENGER SERVICE
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s.s. PACE
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FROM HAIFA STRAIGHT TO MARSEILLES.
Owing to Eve of Yom Kippur, EMBARKATION OF PASSENGERS WILL TAKE PLACE at 8.30 a.m.
NEXT SAILINGS: October 5, 1958. October 16, 1958.
MESHOULAM BROS.
HAIFA: 3 PALMERS GATE TEL 3772 TEL AVIV: 15 REHOV LILIENBLUM TEL 5068
JERUSALEM C/O SHILONY & BENSU

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, September 19, 1958
5 Tishri, 5719—5 Rabi'a Awal, 1378

THERE is reason to believe that the claim made earlier this week by Siddik Shanshal, Iraqi Minister of National Guidance, that it was thanks to his Government's efforts that Morocco and Tunisia agreed to join the Arab League, was quite well founded, although it must remain something of an enigma why the new regime in Baghdad thought the effort worth making.

SAME OLD STORY

When Rabat, followed by Tunis, announced their intention to enter the League's membership, observers took it for granted that here was another success for President Nasser of the United Arab Republic. His ambition, they pointed out, of uniting the Arab peoples from the shores of the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf, under his own leadership, was a step nearer realization; the Cairo-dominated League was now much stronger and thus can make its voice more easily heard. The Arab League, its life just restored to it through the U.N. General Assembly's adoption of the Arab-sponsored resolution, began to look like a force of which the world will have to take cognizance.

Yet, no sooner had the Arab League scored its victory than it set out to bring it to naught. Its Political Committee, meeting in Cairo earlier this month at ambassadorial level, somewhat rashly decided to oppose Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr. Charles Malik's candidacy for presidency of the 13th ordinary session of the General Assembly, thus creating a split within its presumably united ranks. The Committee, meeting amidst a good deal of ceremony and pomp, also failed to give substance to the League's own resolution calling on the League member-States to cease interference in each other's internal affairs and to abstain from trying to change the regime of other League members. In fact, the Committee did not so much as mention the resolution in its deliberations, concentrating instead on British "aggression" in Muscat and Oman and French policy in Algeria.

Two developments have served to emphasize the Arab League's continued paralysis and its chronic ineffectiveness. Dr. Malik's election Tuesday night as President of the General Assembly, with only two of the League's members supporting him and the other six voting for another Arab candidate, has no doubt put this regional organization in the worst possible light in the eyes of the world. Moreover, the U.N. Secretary-General's failure, during his recent tour of Arab capitals, to secure the guarantees and safeguards demanded by the Lebanon and Jordan against further interference in their affairs by the United Arab Republic must have shown the outside world how much store it can put by promises and resolutions furnished by the League collectively.

Latest reports suggest that the main argument used by Dr. Abdul Jabbar Jomard, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, to persuade the Moroccans and the Tunisians to join the League was that following the change of regime in Baghdad the League is no longer a house divided upon itself. Jomard is reported to have told his hosts in Rabat and Tunis that, now that what used to be the Iraqi and Egyptian camps inside the organization are working hand in hand, they will not have to take part in the endless rangling and the quarrelling which used always to plague the League's affairs. Yet this is precisely what the Arab League has failed to prove. Its latest performance has been so inept and unseemly that, unless they have other, more valid reasons for joining the League, the two North African countries may well feel they have been made bad use of.

Letter from Paris — *By Maurice Carr*

Murder in the Morning

IT is the first morning of Rosh Hashana, a workaday Monday for millions of Parisians. The radio and the newspapers tell of the mounting campaign of F.L.N. violence on the eve of the constitutional referendum. Over the weekend, five policemen were shot down in the streets of Paris; there were many other acts of terrorism in different parts of the country. You hear and read about these things, forget them at once, yet they infest the mind like the vapours of a bad dream.

Suddenly, above the incessant din of traffic, muffled staccato explosions ring out. I dash to the balcony. All the neighbours are at their windows. Cars pull to a standstill. Pedestrians hug the walls for safety. A commotion seems to be going on in the huge Place de l'Etoile around the Triumphal Arch, but the view is obstructed by the foliage of trees.

To the left, a running crowd — among them are police brandishing pistols and tommy-guns — are heading down Avenue Hoche away from Place de l'Etoile. Their mouths are wide open, uttering shouts which are out of earshot. Some faces are scarlet, others yellow. So desperate is their haste, they are almost beating their chests with their knees as they race along. It is a manhunt.

I rush downstairs to join it. It is finished. An Algerian youth, with blood oozing thickly from a bullet-hole in the temple between his bushy black eye-brows, is lying prostrate at the kerbside. His thin legs in blue jeans and silk socks, and his splayed-out feet in new suede shoes, are rigid, corpse-like. But the upper half of his body is swelling, as if it would burst, with frenzied breathing. He sighs, opens his eyes. The gleam in them is of hatred unmixed even with self-pity. The tommy-gun which he had under his wadded raincoat has been taken from him, but if there is another weapon concealed on his person and if he has the strength to use it at his dying gasp, then he will surely do so. He is searched before being lifted out of the gutter into an ambulance.

Revolver Passed

Meanwhile the hubbub continues in Place de l'Etoile, where wounded or dead people are being brought up from the Metro underground railway station. People are saying that an Arab passed his revolver to a youngish European woman who disappeared in the throng, and that as many as thirty Algerians scattered in all directions after the incident.

A grinning busman declares that it was lucky for him that he changed his mind about going to the urinal on the corner of Avenue Friedland. What was so lucky about that? Well, the killer—the one that ended up with a bullet in his head—had been hiding there before coming out into the open to fire at that black D.S. Citroen car across the way, the one with the shattered windows and the steel body riddled with big bullet-holes on either side.

I make for the car, and decide that its occupant or occupants must certainly have perished. Maurice Papon, the Prefect of Police, arrives. The name Soustelle is mentioned. Jacques Soustelle had been sitting in the back seat of that Citroen, and, miracle of miracles, he had come out of it alive.

So that was it. That explained the boldness of the F.L.N. assassins, who instead of doing their work as they usually do in some labyrinthine street where they have a good chance of escape, had now struck in the spacious Etoile district and in broad daylight at that.

This was something big, very big, which could have changed the course of history.

Glass Splinters

I hurried down Avenue Friedland to the nearby Ministry of Information where reporters and photographers were already gathered by the dozen. The Minister of Information, Jacques Soustelle, with two strips of adhesive bandage stuck on his forehead where it had been cut by flying glass splinters, but otherwise unhurt — he was his usual rosy-faced, cool-headed self—was making a statement: the F.L.N. resorted to abject criminal tactics because its cause was lost; it feared the referendum; the decent hard-working mass of Algerians had nothing in common with a minority of murderous extremists; and nothing would deter him, Soustelle, from pressing on with the struggle for *l'Algérie française*.

In a recorded declaration, made in fluent English, for the B.B.C., Jacques Soustelle gave the following brief account of his ordeal:

"It all happened very quickly. I was in my car. We were stopped by red traffic lights. Suddenly I saw a fellow with a gun who was aiming point-blank at my head. I dropped on my knees inside the car. He fired two, three or four times, shattering the glass, but without hitting me, although a bullet went through my coat, in at a lapel and out through a lower pocket. Then that guy began to run away. I stepped out of the car, and suddenly another fellow on the other side of the road began to fire at me with a tommy-gun. He didn't succeed in hitting me either. Then he, too, started running..."

Then, in French, to all present: "And now, ladies and gentlemen, I must ask you to leave. I have work to do. Life goes on!"

It was undoubtedly his presence of mind, the extraordinary swiftness of his reflexes, which was Jacques Soustelle's salvation.

From my further investigations I was able to reconstitute the morning's events. The F.L.N. evidently knew that the Minister of Information arrived at his office every day punctually at 9.45 a.m., and that nine times out of ten his car was held up at the same traffic lights. A quarter of an hour earlier, F.L.N. terrorists had attacked two soldiers in the corridors of the Etoile Metro station. The general theory is that this was a deliberate diversionary action, designed to draw off the police from Place de l'Etoile into the underground. In fact, it brought reinforcements pouring into the area, so that the whole Place was bristling with police with guns at the ready by the time the Minister's car reached the scene. Possibly it was sheer coincidence that the Algerians in the Metro attacked the soldiers when they did, unaware of the major operation about to be launched above ground by another band of F.L.N. killers who had probably received their orders, not locally, but direct from the supreme F.L.N. leadership in Cairo.

What is certain is that the first assailant who shoved the muzzle of his gun to within inches of the Minister's head, afterwards dived for shelter into the Metro, followed by Soustelle's unarmed chauffeur and by a police inspector serving as bodyguard. The bolting Algerian fired indiscriminately at passers-by, wounding four and killing one. He reached the station platform just as the steel gate, which closes automatically at the approach of a train, shut in the face of his pursuers. While the chauffeur was clambering over the gate, the killer was busy taking aim at a Swedish businessman who, not at all desirous of getting involved, had dropped to the ground. The revolver, happily, jammed, and before the Arab could whip out the tommy-gun from under his raincoat, he was pounced upon, and would have been torn limb from limb by the infuriated crowd but for the intervention of the police. As it was, he was badly hurt.

Rammed Car

The second assailant, who had emerged from the urinal with a tommy-gun, darted off into Avenue Hoche where he bundled a man out of a Simca car. He had not gone many yards in it, however, before he was rammed and stopped by a Peugeot automobile, which had driven through a one-way street in the forbidden direction to catch the terrorist. The F.L.N. youth fired at the Peugeot driver, who ducked and escaped unscathed. By then, the police whom I had seen from the balcony running for all they were worth, got to the Simca and put the fatal bullet through the Algerian's head.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

LESSON AT U.N.

MALIK'S election to the General Assembly session chair, observes **Hamodia** (World Agudah), is not so much pro-Malik as it is anti-Nasser and constitutes a definite blow to the prestige of the Arab League. If the Middle East does come up in the deliberations it will be not in connection with Israel but with the inter-Arab dispute, with Mr. Hammarskjold using the fig leaf of brilliant argumentation to cover up the failure of his mission. That being so, the paper fails to appreciate the need for an augmented Israel delegation.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) finds justification for an expanded delegation precisely because weighty world problems will be discussed and also because our representatives should be on the spot, if and when the Middle East comes up, to tear away for the hundred and first time the cloak of militant nationalism which masks the differences of opinion among the Arabs.

Davar (Histadrut) notes that although it can make no difference to Israel whether it is Malik or Mahgoub, the inter-Arab struggle showed up Arab unity for what it is.

Ha'aretz (non-party) considers the dismissal of Colonel Aref by the Iraqi revolt leaders as Baghdad's first open hostile step against the U.A.R. which neither the Nasserites in Iraq nor Cairo will be able to pass over in silence. Circles close to Nasser will try to create the impression that this is a routine move, but they will ultimately react.

Herut, charging the Treasury with a voracious desire to fill its coffers at all costs, asserts that the responsibility for the metal industry stoppage on October 5 will rest squarely on the shoulders of the Government.

ELI — By Meir

"Eli says what spoils his holidays is that the list of people to whom he hasn't sent Rosh Hashana greetings gets bigger every year."

World Copyright by arrangement with the Herblock Cartoon

China's Production Dragon

West's Best is Restyled

By DENNIS BLOODWORTH

SINGAPORE (OFNS). — THE delicately sculptured stone head, standing on a low table, gleamed in the Peking sunlight. "Tang Dynasty" I remarked with a mixture of reverence and pride. "It must be at least 1,000 years old."

"You are almost right," my host replied with crushing gentleness, "but it is, in fact, not much more than 1,000 minutes old. It was finished on Saturday. It is a contemporary copy of a Sung Dynasty copy of a Tang Dynasty carving."

It is only too easy to be caught like that in China, where a so-called 2,000-year-old pagoda can be anything up to the 20th successive and precise replica of the original one that stood on the spot. For the Chinese are champion cribbers.

This talent has, in the past, produced no more than an agreeable multiplication of the country's ancient masterpieces, but it now promises to offer a very real challenge to the commerce of the free world in the near future.

The foreigner visiting China is above all fascinated by the tremendous strides the country has made towards becoming a powerful modern industrial State, and by the grandiose schemes for further rapid development. There is a nation-wide determination to achieve the "great leap forward" to "overtake Britain in 15 years or less."

Contrast of Products

The visitor is also faintly embarrassed by the little displays of Chinese and foreign goods set side by side in factories and exhibition halls, designed to prove the preeminence of Chinese manufacture. "That's our product," says the Chungking foreman, pointing to some unidentifiable bits of tooling, "and that's the British equivalent. Ours is better." "This material," announced the guide at the Shanghai textile exhibition, "is the superior Chinese equivalent of that Japanese silk over there."

Everywhere huge posters depict a supersonic Chinese dragon of production leaving far behind the ruined, capitalist slowcoach, easily identifiable as John Bull.

The Communist regime has not suddenly evoked some extraordinary latent genius in the Chinese; it has merely set about copying ruthlessly the best products of all other countries. To the Chinese there is nothing dishonest about this and they make no secret of what they are doing. They recognize no international patent conventions or world copyright agreements. And if it is true that in some cases their counterfeiting of their neighbours' goods results in a piece of rubbish, it is also true that in others they will spend money that he cannot afford in order to improve on his work.

In Tientsin there is a watch factory that is simply pirating the "Titus" watch made in Switzerland. In Shanghai the Chinese turn out good bicycles, but the first thing their factory technicians did was to acquire a British Raleigh bicycle, strip it down and study it minutely.

I asked an official of the Ministry of Agriculture in Peking what he thought of the Ferguson tractor. "A fine job," he replied blandly. "We shall make a lot of them." And down at Loyang, where a monster tractor plant is nearing completion, a Ferguson tractor was duly on show to be "emulated."

Land Rover

In Hankow the director of an expanding motorworks proudly showed me the first experimental new vehicle to come off the line. Not unnaturally it looked more than faintly familiar, for it was to all intents and purposes a Land Rover. In Shanghai I was coolly informed by technicians at the Diesel engine plant that while at present they were copying a British model they were going over to manufacturing a German type which they considered better. Even the Chinese National News Service, Hsin Hua, hijacks information published by every major agency in the world and relays it over its own teleprinters.

Although the other Communist States freely give to China blueprints of many of their products, this is seemingly not enough. The Czechs were infuriated recently to find the Chinese copying machinery of theirs without any prior agreement. The Russians have discovered that Peking has quietly submitted Soviet blueprints to experts of third, even Western, Powers, who have been invited to make "suggestions for improvements."

It is this "great leapfrog forward" which enables China today to manufacture a fantastic range of goods from electronic equipment to bicycles, and from pianos to air conditioners.

China begins by making tentative purchases abroad and the eyes of big manufacturers glisten at the prospect of winning such a huge market; but the imported article is examined, copied, and when the day comes that the Chinese can massproduce it themselves, not only do the imports cease but the Chinese product is put onto the international market in cut-price competition with the original. British business is elated because Peking has agreed to the holding of a British Industries Fair in China in 1960, but one can well imagine what a haul of samples the Chinese expect to get out of that.

Impressive Variety

China is already flooding South-east Asia with an impressive variety of items, and is offering to sell machinery to Britain and rolling stock to the industrial countries of East Europe. A large Swiss firm has been given the agency for the sale of Chinese Diesels in the West.

Peking is out to earn foreign exchange and to develop "peaceful competition" in order, in fact, to knock out capitalist competitors, for political and ideological motives are not alien to this drive.

China's industrial and commercial development represents a menace comparable with the unscrupulous Japanese competition of the thirties, but with these differences: China has eight times as many people and her natural resources are contained in an area 30 times that of Japan. And while her capitalist rivals must make their margin of profit the Chinese have a Socialist economy which enables them to fix export prices which bear no relation to costs.

The free business world today faces a competitor who will soon be offering coals to Newcastle at half price.

Diplomatic Language

By EPHRAIM KISHON

ON one of my last evenings in New York, I learned that Abba Eban would speak next day at the Security Council. The information, which had originated with our consulate, was leaked to the shops cluttering the East side, gained momentum as it reached the Bronx and spread like wildfire all over Brooklyn. Thousands of kids on that day pestered their fathers with "Pop, take me to hear Abba!"

Abba Eban's prestige with American Jewry is comparable only to Albert Schweitzer's with the jungle aborigines. He is the omnipotent White Man, the miracle-working medicine man who utters words nobody quite understands — except the specially engaged interpreter from Stratford-on-Avon.

* * *

It had been a run-of-the-mill day at the U.N., with the Soviet Union righteously accusing the U.S. of military intervention and the U.S. saying "look who's talking" for the umpteenth time. There had been some verbal fireworks, but in the end the Council had settled down to its usual routine of resolutions and vetoes.

And then, in a hall hushed with expectation, the Chairman of the Council invited Mr. Abba Eban of Israel to take the floor.

The gallery had filled up in anticipation of the great linguistic event. Many put on earphones through which they could listen to the speech in all living languages, except, alas, Yiddish. Experienced ushers sternly warned the gallery not to cheer whenever the honourable speaker mentioned Israel. Members of the various delegations leaned forward in their seats, in a great effort to grasp the high-flown and sonorous English sentences which would start flowing in a moment from the lips of our representative.

Attendants distributed the text of Eban's speech among the delegates, who immediately started marking in red pencil the words that called for further study at home. The Canadian representative tuned in to the French translation, which he could understand more easily. Hammarskjold inconspicuously opened the Big Webster lying on his knees.

* * *

Abba kicked off in splendid form. His third sentence effortlessly combined "maeruesse" and "gastlicum," last used by King Alfred. Then came a rolling masterpiece of linguistic architectonics: "Thrummed periapts orgulous of their gules, fordid ronyons and bona-robas affied to their cheveril fitchens, dearn gallymaufries and obidicuts, to you all I say: 'Avaunt nuthooks, stop pheesing and sneck-up'!" Next was a word which visibly electrified the whole Council: "Disexposticulation." The delegates feverishly thumbed through their dictionaries.

The interpreters were sweating profusely in their booths, with the expression of hunted deer in their eyes. And American Jewry on the gallery sighed raptly and breathed with difficulty, in the throes of ecstatic pleasure: "Where on earth does he find such words?!"

The speech had its content, but who cared? What mattered was to rake up the largest number of points during the quiz show. The Turkish delegation, for instance, was willing to wager that "syphogloom" meant "a missing vertebra in a fossil-toothed cetacean" whereas the Latin American delegates were convinced that it simply referred to "a copper pan for frying snails."

As Abba sensed his audience warming up, his sentences became more flowery and he switched to Classical Gaelic. The Belgian delegate had not yet discovered that by mistake he had been listening to the Chinese translation all the time. Hamarskjold gave up, snapped the Webster shut and went out for a breather. The British delegation demonstrated its superiority by listening to Abba's words without the benefit of earphones and dictionaries; everyone knew that they were simply showing off, and that they would later receive the speech translated into everyday English.

* * *

The speech ended with a winged appeal to the world's conscience to improve its English. The interpreters collapsed in their booths; the delegates were white and exhausted. Hammarskjold returned; the delegates crowded around.

The gallery audience broke into spontaneous cheers:

"Whole sentences!" — one of them shouted, his face transfigured with adoration. "Whole sentences! I didn't understand! There's nobody like our Abba!"

By arrangement with "Ha'aretz"

Readers' Letters

CITRUS PROFITS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I commend you on your editorial on citrus premiums that appeared on Friday, September 5.

I would like to point out, however, that the citrus growers made profits neither this nor last season, although they were the best years the citrus industry has had so far. We sold our fruit to the local market and to the industry at a loss and when you take into consideration that a dunam grove is today worth a minimum of IL1,500, the amortization on it should amount to IL75 and not IL8 as we have been allowed. On this basis you will find that even last season, which was the best hitherto, we did not make a profit. The Treasury's argument that the growers "have made a profit of between 25 and 30 per cent on their capital investment during each of the past two years" is unfounded.

Yours, etc.
ARIE MACHNESS

Petah Tikva, September 11.

SOCIALIST FORUM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The International Society for Socialist Studies is launching an International Socialist Forum which will enable members in all countries to establish links with one another through the medium of a common programme of discussions.

The first, on the Arab-Israel dispute, is being held during the period September/October, and will be followed in November/December by one on "Socialism and Contemporary Capitalism." Each subject will have its own background paper which it is expected convenors will use as an introduction, and in addition it is hoped that each group will elect a rapporteur who will send us some notes on the discussion and thus make it possible to ascertain the trends of Socialist opinion in different parts of the world.

Socialists who would like to join or convene a Forum group are invited to apply to the International Secretary of I.S.S.S., 22 Nevern Road, London, S.W.5, England, (enclosing a stamp, or a postal coupon) for fuller details.

Yours, etc.
G. D. H. COLE
President
The International Society for Socialist Studies

London, September 6.

HAMEKASHER SERVICE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Thank you for letting us see your letter of complaint about service on the No. 12 busline to Beit Hakerem.

We are doing our best to help develop the Beit Hakerem area, and we are continuously decreasing intervals between buses and replacing small buses by bigger ones. Even during light traffic hours buses run every 12 to 15 minutes.

It was the management of Hamekasher that first suggested busline No. 1 be extended to Beit Hakerem, and we spared no time or effort helping plan such a service. The fact that it has not taken shape yet is none of our doing.

HAMEKASHER

Jerusalem, September 4.

The letter in question appeared in our column on September 5, before we received this reply to the original copy we had forwarded to "Hamekasher."
— ED.

PEN FRIENDS

JOSEF PRYCHYNIOR, 38 Niegoslawice 38, pow. Sapretowski, woj. Zielonogirskie, Poland, would like to correspond with Israelis of both sexes and any ages. He has just read some copies of The Jerusalem Post with great interest. His hobbies and interests are books, magazines, stamps, views cards, history, linguistics and coins. He knows the following languages well: English, French, German, Yiddish, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Italian, Portuguese, Czech and Esperanto, and a little Hebrew, Turkish, Persian and Arabic.

Income Tax — Criminal Lawsuits

May — July 1958

HAELYON, YITZHAK, of 40 Rehov Levinsky, Tel Aviv — accused of keeping false accounts in that he omitted to enter on his balance sheets of March 31, 1956 and March 31, 1956 the total sum of IL16,943 to his credit in the bank. Further, of making false entries of stocks for March 31, 1956 by committing to enter a total sum of IL18,172.
FINED THE SUM OF IL5,000 with the alternative of 12 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT and ordered to deposit a bond of IL10,000 against any further contravention of the Income Tax Ordinance during a period of three years.

RAINE, DAVID, of 20 Mercas Ba'alei Melacha, Tel Aviv, and RABBI ELIEZER of 31 Rehov Raines, Tel Aviv — Partners of BEIT LOMBARD TEFERET, 31 ROTHSCHILD BLVD., TEL AVIV: accused of keeping false account books with the intention of evading payment of income tax.
FINED IL5,000 (IL2,500 EACH) with the alternative of SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT EACH.

VENGACHEVSKY, MOSHE, of 78 Rehov Balfour, Ramat Gan — accused of omitting to declare part of his income — IL450,160 — in his income tax declaration for 1952/3, and IL450,160 in his income tax declaration for 1953/4.
FINED A TOTAL SUM OF IL1,500.

HEVRAG BINYAN SHEVA LTD., GLASER, AVRAHAM, of 20 Rehov Ruppin, Tel Aviv, and GLASER, DAVID, of 30 Rehov Stempfer, Petah Tikvah — accused of failing to declare IL1,400 key money in their income tax declaration for the tax year 1954/5, with the intention of evading payment of income tax.
A FINE OF IL1,000 ON THE COMPANY and A FINE OF IL300 (WITH THE ALTERNATIVE OF 7 DAYS' IMPRISONMENT) ON MESSRS. DAVID AND AVRAHAM GLASER.

GERSHT, MENDEL, of 24 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, Tel Aviv — accused of failing to declare a sum in his income tax declaration; of falsifying entries and of making a false statement. IL1,000 FINE or 1 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT as well as suspended fine of IL2,500 for three years.

HEVRAT HAYOTZEK LTD. and SHOCHET, L. D., of 129 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv — accused of failing to pay the sum of IL2,508 to income tax after deducting this sum from workers' wages.
A FINE OF IL500 ON THE COMPANY and A FINE OF IL250 on Mr. SHOCHET, WITH THE ALTERNATIVE OF 30 DAYS' IMPRISONMENT, as well as deposit of a bond of IL1,000 against any further contravention during a period of two years.

HAVATZELET HABOSHET BTZ Co. Ltd., of 106 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin, Tel Aviv, BUTHOLF, SHMUEL and BUTHOLF, ISRAEL of 9 Rehov Hakalir, Tel Aviv — accused of failing to make income tax declarations for 1954, 1955 and 1956 and of failing to keep books.
A TOTAL FINE OF IL500 ON THE COMPANY and A FINE OF IL100 ON MR. S. BUTHOLF WITH THE ALTERNATIVE OF 20 DAYS' IMPRISONMENT, as well as deposit of a bond of IL1,000 against any further contravention during a period of two years.

DAVID DE SIRAS, LTD., of 38 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv and BROZA, STANLEY, of 127 Rehov Yehuda Halevi, Tel Aviv — accused of failing to submit monthly returns of salaries and deductions from employees' wages, as well as failing to transfer the sums thus deducted to income tax.
A FINE OF IL400 ON BOTH COUNTS IMPOSED ON THE COMPANY, and A FINE OF IL100 ON MR. STANLEY BROZA WITH THE ALTERNATIVE OF 15 DAYS' IMPRISONMENT.

BUCKER, FINA, of 20 3rd Street, Lod — accused of failing to keep books for the year 1954.
IL250 FINE or 6 WEEKS IMPRISONMENT.

GOLDBERG, ISRAEL, of 822 Shikun Yad Hamasavir, Tel Aviv — accused of submitting false information to income tax collector in reports for the years 1953/4, 1954/5 and 1955/6.
SUSPENDED SENTENCE OF THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT AND A FINE OF IL400.

HEVRAT MIF'ALEI SHAISH AMERICAVIM LTD. and FISHER, YEHUDA, of Ahuzat Beit Horovits, Ra'anana — found guilty of failing to declare income.
A FINE OF IL400 ON THE COMPANY, and a IL40 FINE ON MR. FISHER, plus deposit of a bond of IL1,000 against any further contravention during a period of two years.

KURDI, MIZRAHI, of 17 Rehov Hakovshim, Tel Aviv — accused of failing to keep books for the years 1956 and 1957.
FINED A TOTAL OF IL250; also a suspended fine of IL1,000 for two years.

MARGALIT, MOSHE of Rehov H. Cohen, Petah Tikvah, and MARGALIT, ISRAEL of 21 Rehov Sokolov, Petah Tikvah — accused of failing to keep books for the years 1954, 1955 and until June 30, 1955.
FINE OF IL125 ON MR. I. MARGALIT and IL75 also on MR. M. MARGALIT.

HEVRAT KABLANEY HAKIV LTD., Netanya and COHEN, AVRAHAM of Rehov Goland, Shikun Hayalim, Netanya — accused of failing to deduct income tax from employees' wages and of failing to transfer these deductions to income tax.
A IL50 FINE ON THE COMPANY AND A FINE OF IL300 ON MR. COHEN WITH THE ALTERNATIVE OF ONE MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT.

LITANI, YITZHAK of 39 Ein Ganim, Petah Tikvah — accused of failing to declare income for the years 1955 and 1956.
FINE OF IL150 OR TWO WEEKS' IMPRISONMENT.

ROZENKA, MOSHE of 48 Rehov Ha'aliyah, Tel Aviv—accused of failing to declare income for the years 1955 and 1956.
IL 150 FINE or ONE MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT.

HEVRAT HARASHEI HATEKHNET ME'UHADIM, LTD. of 22 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv, KANTOR, ZELIG of 18 Rehov Hess, Tel Aviv SCHNEIDER, MOSHE of Rehov Tessler, Rehovot, and YEMANI, SHLOMO of 8 Rehov Oliver, Tel Aviv — accused of failing to submit declarations of income for the tax years 1954 and 1955.
A FINE OF IL400 ON THE COMPANY, and a IL75 FINE ON MR. KANTOR; A FINE OF IL40 ON MESSRS. SCHNEIDER AND YEMANI, WITH THE ALTERNATIVE OF 10 DAYS' IMPRISONMENT.

ZENMIROVSKY, MEIR of 114 Rehov Lavinsky, Tel Aviv — accused of failing to keep books as of April 1, 1955.
FINED IL100 and ordered to deposit bond of IL500 against any further contravention during a period of two years.

MARSHIK, ARIE, of 5 Rehov Ya'acov Meir, Tel Aviv — accused of failing to enter details of employees' wages for income tax purposes.
FINED IL30.

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ISRAEL'S WEEK

ROSH HASHANA WAS CELEBRATED in Israel amidst pleasant weather in all parts of the country.

THE FIRST RAIN OF THE SEASON brought down 2.5 millimetres on Tel Aviv and Haifa, 0.8 millimetres on Jerusalem.

FOREIGN MINISTER GOLDA MEIR LEFT FOR NEW YORK to head the Israel delegation at the United Nations General Assembly.

THE COST OF LIVING INDEX REMAINED STEADY IN AUGUST at 275 points as certain food price increases were balanced by decreases in textile goods because of end-of-season sales.

ISRAEL'S ZIM JOINED HONG-KONG SHIPPING INTERESTS in establishing a new three-Continent shipping line.

THE FIRST GIFT PARCEL FROM THE SOVIET UNION was received by an aged couple. It was sent by their son in Tashkent.

From Shop to Shul

NOBODY really felt like working this week. New Year fell on Monday and Tuesday, and naturally Sunday was spent on last-minute shopping. Wednesday was officially a normal work day again, but few office or factory employees felt quite up to their tasks after two days of heavy meals and blissful leisure.

Egged estimated that it carried about one million passengers. Most of the traffic was away from Tel Aviv, with Haifa, Galilee and Jerusalem the main targets for Tel Avivians while Jerusalem and the Central plain played host to Haifaites.

"Circles for the Renaissance of Religious Life" — the nearest thing in Israel to Reform Judaism, but still quite far from it — held High Holiday services for the first time in all three cities. Using Reconstructionist prayer books, the small congregations seat men and women together at services. The Jerusalem group, headed by old-timer journalist Shalom Ben Chorin, had a tough time obtaining a hall. The management of Beit Hahalutzot, where the group holds its Friday night prayer meetings, declined to permit it to use the hall for the High Holidays. The group contacted various Jerusalem organisations, many of whom were willing to rent their premises but feared trouble with the ultra-orthodox. It finally obtained the club-hall of the Progressive party.

For the time being neither the Chief Rabbinate nor the ultra-orthodox zealots pay too much attention to these small pro-reform groups, apparently because of their limited following. Few doubt, however, that if and when these circles spread, a new dimension will be added to the smouldering *kulturkampf* between the orthodox and non-orthodox of this country.

U.N. Choice

BECAUSE of the holidays, the Israel delegation did not attend the first session of this year's United Nations General Assembly and was spared having to choose between the two Arab candidates for Assembly President. Foreign Minister Golda Meir, heading the Israel delegation, did not leave for New York until after Rosh Hashana. Neither did all six Knesset members appointed as advisers to the Israel delegation.

Members of the Knesset had been among Israel's delegates to the United Nations at practically every General Assembly. This time, however, no less than six having been appointed — four for the coalition and two for the opposition — U.N. regulations precluded their becoming regular delegates and they were named "advisers."

To India

WITH Mrs. Meir off to America, two other Cabinet members were going abroad as well. The Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, was scheduled to attend Israel Day at the Marseilles International Fair and later to open the Israel House in Paris. Otherwise Mr. Sapir's visit was believed to be semi-private, but he was expected to spend some time talking to French officials about Israel-French trade relations and also possibly to pay a brief visit to London.

Top political and economic circles attached importance to the forthcoming departure of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, for India, where, accompanied by the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, he will represent Israel at the annual conference of the International Monetary Fund in New Delhi this year. The Foreign Ministry claimed to be entirely unaware that Mr. Eshkol would meet anyone outside the framework of the conference, but press reports had it that he would also seek an opportunity to see some of India's political leaders, possibly in an effort to clarify relations between the two countries somewhat.

Though India, which gained independence before Israel, recognised it soon after its birth, Prime Minister Nehru does not want to establish diplomatic relations with Jerusalem. Israelis feel that this attitude is primarily dictated by India's efforts to court the favour of the Arabs in her dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir. The issue of Delhi-Jerusalem relations has remained dormant as a result, except when Mr. Nehru's mis-statements about Israel have drawn sharp rejoinders from Israel leaders, including Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

While no change is noted in the attitude of Mr. Nehru toward Israel, there are indications that growing home criticism of his policies also includes disapproval of his policy towards Israel on the part of many outstanding Indian leaders. The latest such criticism was voiced by J. P. Narayan, the Socialist leader who had been considered heir apparent to India's political leadership before his split with the Congress Party. Mr. Narayan, who today is perhaps more of a moral than a direct political force, expressed his hopes for a change in his government's policy toward Israel at the close of a ten-day visit here as guest of the Histadrut.

The Boot

UNSAVOURY details of Israel's football life came into the open again as a Tel Aviv district judge issued a temporary injunction against the Israel Football Association. Ironically enough, while in the past the courts found that they had no proper legal power to investigate alleged soccer malpractices, the injunction, issued this week struck at a measure presumably aimed to prevent "trade" in players.

A fortnight ago, the general meeting of the Football Association had decided that any player transferring from one club to another would be ineligible for three years to play in any game organised by the Association. The injunction against this regulation was issued at the request of Haifa Hapoel and its newly acquired player, Avraham Abud, who claimed that the regulation was illegal.

The history of Israel soccer is colourful but far from unequivocally glorious. In the past three years, more than 30 foreign teams from 15 nations have come to compete with Israel teams in this country. Soccer is probably Israel's most popular sport and top games, like the Israel-Soviet match in July 1956, draw as many as 65,000 spectators.

Yet this country's football teams are not among the best in the world of soccer. Even on home ground, they get beaten as often as not. Unfortunately, this does not prevent separate Israel clubs from sending their elevens on ambitious international tours often spanning two or three continents.

In local league games, beating up the referee seems to be a compulsion often shared by players and spectators. In April 1955, the Israel Football Association was compelled to take stern measures against acts of violence on the playing field. Closing down one club's ground for a whole season, the IFA handed down a total of 14 years of suspension in one sitting, including five years for a Maccabi player and three years each for Hakoah, Hapoel and Maccabi players, all of whom had expressed their displeasure with referees by somewhat violent physical means. The IFA also agreed to the referees' demand that they be automatically insured against damage to life and limb while trying to keep score between competing teams.

Referee Rescued

Hardly two months had passed when, in June 1955, Jerusalem police had to rescue a referee from irate Betar fans at the YMCA ground and they have had to do so repeatedly since. In 1956, violence to referees and visiting teams was not restricted to Jerusalem alone. The Haifa municipality began discussing the possibility of outlawing any football games at the City Stadium as the only possible means of preventing repeated fights between spectators and players and between opposing fans; and in Tel Aviv the police stopped a League A game when stones began falling uncomfortably close to the referee.

While trying to combat such excessive audience participation, the IFA had some trouble of its own with the police. In July 1956, police opened an investigation into the circumstances under which the IFA had printed 3,700 more tickets for the Israel-USSR game than the maximum capacity of the Ramat Gan stadium, with the result that thousands of angry ticket-holders had had to be kept out by police cordons. While the results of this investigation never became public knowledge, something similar must have happened in January 1958, when hundreds of ticket-holders were unable to get in to see the Wales-Israel match.

To add to these woes, some teams recently voiced charges that games were being "fixed." In May 1957, Hapoel asked for a court injunction to halt all League A games pending a probe of these accusations. The Court found that it was not competent to issue such an injunction, and it took the IFA a whole year to suspend League A games for some time to conduct such an investigation.

The big blow-up, however, came in connection with Israel's participation at the Asian Games in Tokyo this summer. The public had actually had a foretaste of the dangers to which football innocents abroad might be exposed in October 1957, when an Israel team returned from a tour that had taken it to nine countries in two months, and customs officials at Lydda airport discovered ladies' watches packed in some of the football boots.

When the Israel team failed to live up to expectations in Tokyo, the press was quick to print colourful descriptions of places that were more attractive to the Israel players than the training ground. Amidst a huff of threatened resignations, the IFA rejected these charges and backed the players.

Players Suspended

However, the interdepartmental committee which is in charge of Israel sports team participation in international events conducted a little investigation and recommended that all football teams be barred from all international contests for a year. The Committee found a "trend toward taking advantage of trips abroad for excessive shopping and accepting gifts from local Jewish communities," all of which "undermined the sporting spirit" of the Israel teams.

Somewhat belatedly, the Israel Football Association also decided to move and suspended 17 of the Tokyo players, a fortnight ago, charging them, among other unsportsmanlike activities, with having been "unduly active in business" during their Japanese visit.

The cotton picking season is now at its height, but as usual is troubled by a shortage of pickers (see below).

PELTOURS

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DEPARTURES: SEPTEMBER 21—SEPTEMBER 26
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Sept. 21	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0850	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1055	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Paris, London
	1945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1900	EL AL	Athen, Vienna, Amsterdam
MON. Sept. 22	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0945	SABENA	Istanbul, Athens, Brussels
	0950	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1130	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1700	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
TUES. Sept. 23	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0915	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Munich
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome
	0950	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1245	KLM	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Sept. 24	2235	B.E.A.	Nicosia, London
	2345	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
THURS. Sept. 25	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0945	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Milan
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1700	EL AL	Istanbul
	1720	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1835	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
	1700	EL AL	Paris, New York
	2300	EL AL	Athens, Rome
FRI. Sept. 26	0745	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0830	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich, Cologne
	0950	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0955	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1300	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	2210	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To
SUN. MON.	Sept. 21 Sept. 22	JERUSALEM ENOTRIA	Limassol-Piraeus-Marseilles Larnaca-Piraeus-Bari-Venice-Trieste
TUES. THURS.	Sept. 23 Sept. 25	FACE MARMARA	Limassol-Genoa-Marseilles Iskanderun-Mersin-Antalya-Izmir-Istanbul
FRI.	Sept. 26	TH. HERZL	Limassol-Marseilles

PELTOURS

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Jerusalem: 2 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 4512/7
Haifa: 22 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 4561/2
Beherot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 951080
Ramat Gan (Agent) 39 Rehov Bialik, Tel. 71196
Lydda Airport Tel. 971119
Eilat Tel. 256

The Middle East Scene

By Amos Elon

The Decline of Colonel Aref

IN the new power hierarchy of Iraq the place of Colonel Abdul Salam Muhammed Aref, the man who gave the order to attack the Royal Palace on July 14 and who, a few days later, announced from the famous balcony of the Presidential Palace in Damascus the conclusion of a treaty of mutual defence with the United Arab Republic, seemed fairly secure until the morning of September 12, when a mysterious Republican Decree was issued appointing a certain Colonel Shaker Mahmoud Shukri Deputy C-in-C of the Iraqi Armed Forces.

The announcement did not even allude to the fact that Shukri, previously head of the Iraqi military mission in Libya, was to replace none other than Colonel Aref himself. In fact, it was only about 12 hours later that an announcement was made to the effect that Aref was "relieved of his duties as Deputy C-in-C" — a measure decided upon "in the public interest." The next day, Aref, who also held the Deputy Premiership and the Interior portfolio, met his colleague and collaborator Abdul Karim Kassem for over 90 minutes. Baghdad newspapers printed the two decrees without comment and Baghdad Radio stopped mentioning Aref altogether, but the young Colonel was still conducting affairs of State in his two other capacities, and on Tuesday he took part in a Cabinet session in Baghdad.

Army Ouster

Aref's ouster from his army job — by far his most important in terms of real power — came as a surprise only in one sense: that it was he and his reportedly powerful group of pro-Egyptian Ba'ath supporters who took the first blow, while the relatively moderate Kassem and his right-wing, parochially nationalist collaborators of the Istiklal Party have gained the upper hand, at least for the time being. The move can be taken as a starting point in appraising the political balance of power within the new regime and the way in which possible shifts in it will affect Iraq's relations with the outside world and the extent of her association with the United Arab Republic.

Despite the lack of authentic information about the goings-on in Baghdad, it is now quite safe to say that Aref's replacement is a development of the utmost political importance. Here is a summary of some of the facts cited by political observers in Arab capitals in connection with it:

- The term which the official communique used was "relieved" — and this can only mean an ouster. Had there been prior understanding about the move, Aref would have resigned himself or been transferred to another army job; but the publication of the decision without any such statement means that the measure was taken against Aref's own will.
- Aref's influence rested on his post as Deputy C-in-C, and his ouster deprives him of all military authority; he is now one of hundreds of colonels in the Iraqi Army.
- Aref tends to be an extremist in his Arab and foreign policies; many observers had remarked on this discrepancy between him and Brigadier Kassem right from the first weeks of the revolution and predicted that co-operation between the two would soon end.
- Aref wanted to make the most of the current Baghdad trials of men of the old regime, while Kassem and his group counselled moderation.
- In both the domestic and the Arab fields, Aref and his group latterly advocated certain measures that proved unacceptable to the others.
- Observers lately noticed attempts to form a new political grouping, even within the ranks of the army. These attempts are said to have had Aref's full support despite the ban on political parties. Kassem had opposed them.
- Aref's open adulation of Colonel Nasser and the United Arab Republic went too far even for the men of the new regime. He had a habit of touring the country in a helicopter in the company of none other than the U.A.R. Military Attache, and of boasting that it was he who gave the first order to the army to go into action on the eve of the coup.

Uncertainty and indecision

AREF

inside the new Baghdad regime, and the feeling that a group embracing so many conflicting political affiliations cannot hold power indefinitely, have left their mark on the Republic's dealings with the outside world; the Aref ouster may mean a resolution of these incipient conflicts that must have a bearing on the country's foreign policy.

Western Ties Unaffected

One of the main themes of the new regime's policy pronouncements has been that a change of government in Iraq does not necessarily mean a change in her attitude to the West, and that the new regime is anxious to maintain friendly relations with Western Powers, keep the oil flowing to European markets, etc., provided these relations are based on mutual interest and mutual respect. That these declarations should have been viewed with suspicion in Western capitals was natural enough: they were worded in the same way as Nasser's protestations. Yet when reports persisted that the new regime's policy could not be but anti-Western, Siddik Shanshal, the Minister of National Guidance, told foreign correspondents a little impatiently: "The world must understand that co-operation between Iraq and other states (read the West) does not necessarily presuppose a regime in Iraq that is corrupt and despotic."

In an interview with the Arab News Agency, Brigadier Kassem made the following fairly comprehensive statement of policy on July 21:

> **The basic line of thinking of the planners of this revolution was that Iraq should not work against the Western Powers (just) because she is angry with them. On the contrary, we seek cooperation with these Powers, particularly in the field of oil, because we believe that the production and marketing of oil will now be completely safeguarded; we will do everything to increase its production and widen its marketing.**
>
> **One of the false accusations which the old regime used to level against the opposition was that the nationalist movement and the opposition were directed against the West, and that they would do everything they could to cause harm to the Western Powers. ... This is a complete negation of the truth; as long as the West's interests remain beneficial to both sides, Iraq will not only try to preserve them but will increase the scope of cooperation, especially in the sphere of oil production. Oil is as important to us as it is to the West and to world economy.**

Then, pointing out that the revolution took place to free the Iraqi people from tyranny and corruption and that the West was well aware of the kind of government which used to rule in Iraq, Kassem said:

> **Friendship between Iraq and any other State must rest on mutual interest and mutual respect, not on any kind of dependence. ... It is regrettable that a limited minority had in the past pretended friendship to foreign Powers to promote its own interests, thus gaining powers and privileges and ignoring the people's aspirations. Now that our government expresses the will of the people, which has complete confidence in it, the way is paved for establishing real friendship with any Power that bears goodwill toward Iraq. The decision now rests with the Western Powers.**

It is also to be noted that the new regime has not yet come round to a final decision concerning Iraq's membership in the Baghdad Pact. Kassem recently told the Pakistani News Agency that he would welcome any sort of cooperation with Moslem countries, Arab or non-Arab, adding that his government would decide about the future of its Pact membership only after a careful study of the question. Earlier, Kassem had told Turkish correspondents that Iraq might conclude separate bilateral pacts with Turkey and Persia to replace her membership of the Pact. The new regime has also abstained, so far, from cancelling existing arms deals with the Western Powers, and news of the dispatch of an arms purchasing mission to Moscow has not yet been confirmed.

No Union

In their utterances on relations with the United Arab Republic, however, the men of the new regime, with the notable exception of Colonel Aref, have been equally vague and non-committal; apart from the above-mentioned mutual defence pact — which amounts to a mere reiteration of the terms of the Arab League's Collective Security Agreement — and a number of agreements in the educational and economic fields, there has been no concrete sign of close association between Iraq and the U.A.R.

The vagueness and seeming indecision which characterize Baghdad's international and inter-Arab policies are, however, not in the least surprising. As the subject of her relations with the West is closely connected with her future relations with Cairo, and as these two questions are inextricably tied with the resolution of differences existing within the ranks of the new regime, it is in the outcome of the internal struggle for ascendancy that the clue to the country's foreign and Arab policies alike must be sought. So far, the forces advocating caution and moderation seem to have gained the upper hand, and it is quite possible that Colonel Aref has just lost the decisive round in his reported role as the Nasser of the Iraqi revolution and that Kassem's "Nagib" may emerge as final winner this time.

This is the second of two articles on the situation in Iraq. The first appeared last Friday.

The Hammer in Exile

By DENNIS BLOODWORTH

SINGAPORE (OFNS). — MOLOTOV — the Hammer, one-time Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union and first vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers was virtually exiled to Outer Mongolia as Russian Ambassador two years ago.

I have learned in Peking that this mild-mannered, bespectacled old gentleman of 68 is very popular in Ulan Bator, the Mongolian capital, where he had taken great pains to show sympathy in a practical manner for the Khalkha and Turkis people, the one million inhabitants of this wild upland cattle country that covers one third of the area of the United States. But whether he will be content to remain in his post there is another question.

A short time ago Molotov was surprised to see at a Mongolian reception a British acquaintance whom he had last met in Moscow. "How long are you staying here?" Molotov asked.

"I am leaving tomorrow," replied the other. "I've been here about ten days and I reckon that's enough time for anyone."

Molotov reflected for a moment, then "I am inclined to agree with you," he finally answered adding with a sigh. "But there are those that think otherwise, it seems."

Counting the Cost of Cotton

By YA'ACOV ARDON

WHEN experiments showed that cotton could be as excellent a staple crop here as in Egypt or Syria, officials concerned with the settlement and employment of the farm population saw in their imagination carpets of fluffy cotton covering large tracts of fertile land, with men, women and children harvesting the white gold under the autumn sun, enriching the economy with a valuable industrial raw material and saving dollars. Within a period of 80-90 days, thousands of newcomers, from grandfathers to teen-age grandchildren would earn enough in the service of King Cotton to last them through the income-less rainy days later.

The high hopes of the planners were soon damped. Not only the boll worm, but also a labour problem has beset the new crop. True, nature is kind and Israel cotton yields excellent grades and crops. The proficient Ein Harod settlers have reaped over 500 kg. from a dunam. The national average is still 200 kg. But finding a sufficient number of hands willing, for ten weeks, to pick cotton which cannot wait has been a problem. Last year, high-quality long-staple Pima cotton waited in vain in the Hula and had to be ploughed under. Some growers lost money for lack of workers at harvest time.

10,000 Pairs of Hands

Many of our newcomers in rural areas are content to do the hard work of cotton picking for part of the week, or day. There is not enough tradition in the earning of large sums quickly. This year, an attempt is being made to house workers in Government-subsidized temporary camps during the harvest and take them home for the weekends. At the height of the season up to 10,000 pairs of hands are needed.

Output is a serious problem. The daily norm has been fixed at about 35 kg. The average output is not much higher, if at all. In the U.S. cotton belt experienced workers pick twice as much. Negev Beduin, no adepts at regular farm work and taken on to save crops, achieved higher yields too.

Cotton does not ripen uniformly. There are three pickings. Last year wages were 170 prutot per kilo picked at the height of the season, 200 prutot at the end, when the crop is thinning. Social benefits add another 17 per cent to the cost. There are not many pickers who are willing or able to earn IL10 a day.

This makes Israel cotton expensive compared with world market rates. In May, spinners paid IL2.180 for a kilo of a certain type of locally grown cotton. The same type, imported from the U.S., cost IL1.508 c.i.f. Haifa (no U.S. Government subsidies included in any form), plus 350 prutot customs duty. Today's rates are even lower. Costlier local cotton, higher wages and lower efficiency at our textile mills price their products out of the world market, unless the Government steps in to absorb excess costs at the taxpayers' expense.

The second cotton harvest (in October) overlaps to some extent with that of groundnuts, resulting in rival claims for seasonal labour. Kibbutz Hameuhad and Hashomer Hatza'ir ideologies keep their kibbutzim from hiring help. Their settlers make splendid cotton growers, but they are too short of manpower for the harvest, even if they draft all their bigger boys and girls for the effort.

Merits of Machinery

Naturally, mechanized harvesting has interested cotton growers from the start. A picker developed by the International Harvester Company (after 30 years of experimenting) was brought here late in 1955, tried out at Giv'at Brenner and Ruhama too late and too briefly in the season for conclusive results. In 1956, the boll worm ruined most of the crop. Last year the machine was put to work non-stop, keenly watched by cotton people up and down the country.

The tractor-propelled mechanical picker pulls the cotton fluffs from the plant by passing along them with 500 steel fingers turning on two drums at 2,500 r.p.m. The fingers pick up the cotton, and pneumatic suction draws it off and removes it into a container. The performance of the machine was impressive. After a 13-hour day it had picked nearly four tons, replacing 80 men. Over the whole season, it had harvested 1,000 dunams, and the tractor could be detached for use elsewhere. For speed and dependability the picker is far better than manual labour.

But it was less "skilled," leaving on the plants a varying percentage of fibres (on the average perhaps ten per cent which manual pickers would have garnered). The machine also picked up more impurities and bits of plants, reducing the quality of the cotton by a grade or two and lowering its market value. But there are still other disadvantages.

The International Harvester Picker, of which seven were imported this year, costs $11,200 c.i.f. Haifa. Our farmers base depreciation, spare parts and interest costs on the IL1.800 dollar rate accorded to all farm imports. That rate is a subsidy in disguise, and a more realistic calculation would put the figure higher. Mechanical harvesting, by adding many impurities, calls for more elaborate cleaning equipment in the ginning mills, and for some extra cultivation in the fields.

Higher Yields

When all these were allowed for and totalled up, the difference in costs between hand and machine picking was still found to be in favour of the latter. But the degree is still uncertain because it depends on so many variables: yield per dunam, percentage of crop left on the plants by machine, output per worker, wages, the cost of the workers' camps per kilo of raw cotton harvested this year, etc.

Many of the figures will change as time passes. The farmers will attain higher yields per dunam and select seeds that produce plants which are easier to harvest by machine. And, perhaps, the output of our pickers too can be raised, if we hit on the right approach. For output is affected largely by psychological factors. Such an investigation by psychologists and group specialists would quickly repay its cost.

This year, 60,000 dunams were put under cotton, enough to meet half of Israel's consumption. The area is to be enlarged to 100,000 next year. It is obvious that 30,000 tons of cotton cannot be harvested by manual labour alone, and some mechanical equipment will be needed. But a final verdict on the respective economic merits of manual and mechanical picking will require more experience and observation.

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Farnborough Notebook **By Gerda L. Cohen**

BATTLE of the ATLANTIC

SIXTY tons of intricate metal cavorted through the thundery sky and 60,000 eyes veered to follow the bluish smoke trail. Farnborough Aviation Display never loses its lure; to the tourist, it creates a microcosm of England, where miracles of engineering mate with old sausage rolls in a squalid marquee and unimaginable speed overhead drives home the irony of that intolerable annual traffic crawl back to London.

Farnborough, a bit of commuting suburbia near Aldershot, gets no peace during the week's din of jet engines. But any patriotic commuter would realise that extreme noise can't be separated from export orders. The Society of British Aircraft Constructors put their exports for this year at over £150m., a record which doesn't allay deep anxiety over the loss of orders for military planes. The industry is therefore concentrating on the guided weapon and jet airliner.

Comet 4, white and smooth as a coasting gull, gave an effortless preview of her maiden flight, rumoured for next month, at this month's show. After a gap of four years, De Havilland have brought back a completely revised version of the ill-fated prototype. Initial misadventure has meant that Comet 4 challenges the Atlantic route with 50,000 hours of flying experience behind her. Last month, it roared gently into New York airport to confirm noise tests made here. Fortunately for De Havilland and British pride, the Americans gave it a clean bill. Their own jet giant, the Boeing 707, is still banned from civil operations but has just completed a similar noise test at London Airport. In all likelihood, Pan American will be granted permission to land; and Britain cannot then refuse the same trial to Soviet jets now banned here. It's hard to imagine the vetoed din, for even mild manoeuvres at Farnborough almost rip out your diaphragm.

Above: Boeing's 707 jet. Below: De Havilland's Comet IV.

Britannia Still on Top

What does jet travel mean to existing services over the Atlantic? Britannia turboprops now do the trip some three hours faster than conventional planes, still in use by a dozen airlines. So El Al and BOAC have no difficulty in filling their Britannias. Both Comet 4 and the Boeing 707 will knock a couple of hours off the jorney, which should then take ten and a half hours from London to New York, stopping once, and only seven and a half on the return hop, without stopping. The fierce headwind accounts for this difference. At first, BOAC intends to reserve Comet 4 for its top-rank service, carrying only 45 passengers with enough room to do somersaults, should they wish.

Both the Comet 4 and the Boeing 707 are medium-range jets, not intended for the long Atlantic hop. They will be replaced by a later version of the Boeing, a giant cruiser which makes Comet 4 look a slim, elegant stripling. It is significant that BOAC should be obliged to order these super-jets from an American firm: British constructors can't afford to build one. As the titan Boeings are expected to take over in 1960, one can predict that a Britannia service won't feel the pinch until then.

Helicopters Expensive

Farnborough gave a foretaste of the cacophony involved, when a phalanx of Delta fighters, venomous mauve beauties, spat past the damp earthbound crowd. "What's the point of going so bloody fast?" whispered the peanut vendor, "it takes longer getting to London Airport than it does getting to China." He wasn't far wrong. That complaint is being advanced by the helicopter firms as a telling line of sales talk.

Although much used for rescue, exploration and reconnaissance, helicopters haven't made their mark on civilian travel. They now run as an extremely expensive taxi: Sabena operates the sole European service, with a mere half-dozen passengers per trip, and Sikorski manages a line from New York. The first helicopter "bus" made its debut at Farnborough, taking-off vertically and changing into a turbo-prop plane while in full whirl above us. It is done by transferring power from the rotary blades to the conventional propellers. Fairey has named this bi-natured invention the Rotodyne.

Whereas true helicopters mimic dragonflies, the helibus looks like an unwieldy may-bug. It can take 48 passengers at 185 mph. from one city rooftop to another. Helicopters have to live down a bad reputation in London, because BEA tried an experimental trip which cost 30/- for a ten-mile hop and never ran on time.

Of course, these ingenious midgets are small fry for the industry as a whole. Great firms must depend on military orders for survival, even if they agree to combine (as De Havilland and Fairey have done) to produce a new civil aircraft. Missiles have therefore become a major interest of the industry. Their title is unrevealing, because they can range from supersonic planes without a pilot to a baby sputnik carrying a lethal warhead.

Gay Weapons

Painted gay as toys, in wasp yellow and lilac, a carnival of weapons pointed at the sky above Farnborough. The biggest is a surface-to-air weapon designed by Bristol Aircraft and already in delivery to the RAF. Bloodhound is shot off the launching stand by its four rocket motors, which wrap around the weapon's core. In a matter of seconds, it has crashed the sound barrier and begun cruising on its ramjet engines. The rockets fall off while "Bloodhound inexorably tracks down the quarry," to quote the bright little pamphlet. A radar "searchlight," hidden in a modest van anywhere convenient, picks up the target and guides Bloodhound to the kill.

AN END to ABSTRACT ART

A NEW art periodical called "It Is," and subtitled "A New Magazine for Abstract Art" (and let's not question here the need for one more), arrived on my desk this week. So did a copy of Joyce Cary's posthumous book, "Art and Reality" (Harper's), which might sardonically have been subtitled "Is It?" Actually, although the two would seem to oppose and negate each other in over-all thesis and on almost every page, they turn out to be surprisingly and most provocatively complementary. Joyce Cary, brilliant novelist as well as gifted painter, speaks in this book, compiled of his Oxford and Cambridge lectures, of "the abstract school now staggering to its doom," believes that 'all great artists have a theme, an idea of life profoundly felt," claims that the importance of a work of art lies in its associations.

Various abstract artists writing in "It Is" hold that the artist must have "a new sense of non-history," slough all associations, ("no history, no dream, no reverie, no nature... to stop the heartbeats of the spontaneous"), forget theme and discard object in his constant pursuit of the "problem."

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The extraordinary thing is that Cary's book actually offers most sympathetic insights into the wildest experiments of the avant-garde, and the avant-garde artists whose "explanations" and reproductions of their work compose the magazine most effectively and convincingly prove Cary's arguments.

The late novelist's position is that all works of art are, essentially, symbols charged with associations, and that these associations tend to lose power with familiarity. Original intuitions in time become smothered by convention and cliché, until the artist must, in his attempt to overcome the deadweight of these accumulated associations, invent new symbols. These may seem "ridiculous... but because they are new they are expressive... They force the eye to observe."

But the new symbol, Cary goes on to say, is "highly fragile" and must by its very nature die. If it is not renewed or replaced, it becomes merely "a label, a mechanical sign or gesture." Still its inventors — and the critics who have acted as their bellwethers — cling to it because its destruction would mean that the style they have created and, consequently, the life work they have built up around it, would lose all meaning. The audience, too, is committed — to the symbols it knows and has accepted.

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Where do the two positions meet, then? In Cary's perspective, in his detachment as an educated observer with a sense of history. When he speaks of the abstract school as "doomed," he is not being critical. It is doomed as the romanticism of Corot was doomed by the experiments of the impressionists, as these, in turn, were doomed by the fauves, who themselves despised the impressionists as mechanical imitators of natural effects, and as fauvism itself came in time to be doomed by the early abstractionists. The artist must look for new symbols, or find himself buried in technical tricks that, with repetition, become meaningless.

But fortunately, Cary goes on to say, symbols can in time renew themselves. He tells how, when he was a young man interested only in new aesthetic ideas, he used to think with dread of the day when he would inherit

By Emily Genauer

a monstrous Victorian family portrait. When it finally came to him, 40 years later, he discovered that it was no longer an old-fashioned Victorian portrait. It had become a period piece.

"Added to its effect was all that had been felt and written about the Victorian age by historians, novelists... the whole mass of associations belonging to that picture and to the late Victorian style in which it was painted not only enormously enlarged, but formalized within the idea of a period. Acquiring a form and a meaning, it now had a powerful supercharge of value. These differences from day to day are not noticeable or important, but from century to century they are enormously important."

Victorian technique is still Victorian technique. But now, instead of being a set of tricks and a bore, fallen into disrepute even in the Academy, it is no longer subject to imitation.

"It has," observes Cary, "acquired all the virtue of a unique and original attitude toward the world, a value it lacked in its own time."

It was, then, associations which gave the work value to begin with and a new set of associations which gave it a new value later on. And the artist can never come to his canvas without associations or preconceptions.

Jack Tworkov, of all the artists writing in "It Is," alone seems to realize this. "A person crying 'silence' necessarily violates the silence," he says. Each artist may think he is approaching his canvas without any preliminary image. "Yet he ends up with a characteristic work that cannot be mistaken for anyone else's because he is, however freely he approaches his work, already committed to certain forms, colours, materials, a manner of manipulation... No artist is an artist all by himself. He is an artist only by virtue of the fact that he voluntarily permits other artists to act on him, and that he has the capacity to react in turn... The artist ought perhaps to acknowledge that all outside ideas are really part of him... Instead of being in a constant state of anxiety, he can be in a constant state of absorption..."

The tragedy, as Cary remarks, is that "artist, especially painters, are apt to live much longer than their style." One wonders, were Jackson Pollock and Arshile Gorky lucky to have died early? Already the symbols they invented have become faded and worn with imitators' use. Ten years from now — maybe less — most of the abstract pictures which today seem the last word will look dismally dated, a boring collection of technical tricks (the way Monet's impressionism looked 20 years ago). Forty years from now, like Cary's inherited Victorian portrait (and Monet's pictures at this moment) they will have a new and real value as period pieces, symbolic re-creations of the concepts of their time.

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A very few men, the rare geniuses who are always one step ahead of each new style, although their view of the world remains constant (like Picasso), or those who created their own style (Rembrandt, for example), or the inventors of a completely new style which subsequently became exploited by others (Mondrian maybe) will have created works of art which will never lose their impact or become diluted with usage, remaining forever fresh as the embodiment of feeling in vital form.

And the thousands of others? They'll be the period pieces, valuable not in an individual but in a generalized sense — not masterpieces, but art, none the less, in that they give form and meaning to a day that is gone.

From the New York "Herald Tribune."

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Defence Service Ordinance, 1949

ORDER TO REPORT FOR REGISTRATION EXAMINATIONS AND REGULAR SERVICE

By virtue of the power vested in me in accordance with paras. 4(a), 5(a) and 6(a) of the Defence Law, 1949, 1, I hereby order as follows:

Interpretation:

1. In this Order, "eligible for service" means a woman permanently residing under the jurisdiction of the State of Israel and who was born between October 3, 1940 and March 28, 1941 both dates inclusive.

Reporting for registration and examination to determine Health Category for Defence Service:

2(a). Every person eligible for service is hereby ordered to report for registration and medical and other examinations in order to determine her category for defence service, at one of the places listed in Table A, between the hours 8 a.m. and 12 noon on the day listed in Table B opposite the first letter of her surname.

(b) Every person eligible for service who has reported for a medical examination and whose category for defence service has been fixed according to Defence Service Ordinance (Call-up for Registration and Examinations) (No. 3), 1958, 2 herein called Order for Defence Service) is considered to have reported to determine her category for defence service in accordance with this order.

Mobilisation for regular service:

3. Persons eligible for service who have reported according to para 2(a) of the Order for Defence Service and were found fit for defence service are hereby called to report for regular service at the time and place given in para 2(a).

Title:

4. This Order will be called "Order for Defence Service (Call-up for Registration, Examination and Regular Service), 1958."

TABLE A

1. Jerusalem	Recruiting Office, Rehov Bethlehem — corner Emek Harefaim.
2. Tel Aviv-Jaffa	Recruiting Office, No. 1—303 Street, Jaffa.
3. Haifa	Recruiting Office, 32 Rehov Y. L. Peretz.
4. Petah Tikva	Recruiting Office, Shikun Ironi, Feja.
5. Tiberias	Recruiting Office, Nazareth St. opp. Municipality.
6. Beersheba	Recruiting Office, Rehov Hama'apil opp. Keren Cinema.

TABLE B

Aleph-Bet-Gimel	Sunday, September 21, 1958
Dalet-Heh-Vav	Monday, September 22, 1958
Zayin-Het-Tet	Thursday, September 25, 1958
Yud-Kaf	Friday, September 26, 1958
Lamed-Mem-Nun	Tuesday, September 30, 1958
Samech-Ayen	Wednesday, October 1, 1958
Peh-Zadik-Kof	Thursday, October 2, 1958
Resh-Shin-Tav	Friday, October 3, 1958

(Sgd.) AHARON NIV,
Recruiting Officer

August 15, 1958

1. Sefer Hahukim 25, 1949, page 271
2. Kovets Hatakanot 777, 1958 page 988

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2. Kovets Hatakanot 749, 1958 page 1127

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Farnborough Notebook **By Gerda L. Cohen**

Radio Review
... The Mouths of Babes

THE surest way for a radio programme to succeed is to bring a child to the microphone. The unspoilt innocence and naivete of the child's mind, especially when spiced with a touch of precocity, disarms criticism.

A marvellous example was last week's edition of "Big Questions to Little People," edited by Hannah Ben-Ari and Shmuel Rosen, which took us for an enchanted half-hour into the child's world. The average age was ten but the standard of intelligence was often adult.

Thus the children were asked to express their views on using live animals for experiments in outer space. Here are some of the answers: "I agree you can send a mouse, but not a dog"; "Send no animals — they also want to live"; "Why should I worry about this question? That's the job of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals"; "Better send animals than men"; "If any man wants to send an animal, I would send him instead"; "It is alright to send certain types of animal — say, a chicken."

Sad Sack

The children were also asked to comment on that most pointless creation, "the sack." One boy said "Any woman who wears a sack is a sack herself," and a girl complained "It's not too bad with a belt — but without a belt they look pregnant."

Many of the questions related more to the life of the children. Thus they were asked who should make a child's bed (the consensus of opinion here was that the children should learn to make their own). They gave their pre-Freudian views on thumb-sucking; from one child we learned it was a good thing as it moistens the mouth, while from a boy we heard that to stop the habit one should sprinkle pepper on the thumb. Asked whether it was better to be an only child or to have sisters and brothers one boy replied "I would like to have been an only child, but I failed."

On one or two occasions I had the feeling that children were forcing themselves to give "clever" answers, but this apart, the contents were wholly delightful. In fact, it is possible to detect a deterioration in discussion programmes as the participants grow older. Here we had succinct, uninhibited views. In the youth programmes the views are less succinct and more self-conscious. When we come to the adults, everyone is out to make an impression and talk as much as possible.

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EPHRAIM Abba is struggling manfully with his assignment from the Kibbutz Festival and Exhibition in Haifa. On Saturday evening, three people were brought to the microphone to talk about the forthcoming Pioneering Youth Day. It was all very dull. No one is interested in a ten-minute preview, with such questions as "Why are you holding a youth day?" Listeners, however, would like a report of the event after it has occurred. The trouble is that too many broadcasts are scheduled from this Exhibition. The daily programmes during the Jerusalem Exhibition were a different propoaition as they consisted of presenting entertainment and the Exhibition aspect was incidental. To have reports almost every day from Haifa is overdone and inevitably the unfortunate producer finds himself frequently forced to feature material that is not worthy of broadcast. Proper programme planning here should have been geared only to actual events in the framework of the Festival.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES: **The Italian Song Festival in San Remo** (Sat. at 3.30); **Puccini's "Sister Angelica"** (tomorrow at 6); **"The Human Family in the Light of Recent Sociological Research"**; series of talks by Uri Rapp (beginning tomorrow at 6.05); Silhot service conducted by Leib Glantz (tomorrow at 9.35); **"Pro and Con"** — **The Supermarket** (Sun. at 8.20); Andre Obey's **"Noah"** (Mon. at 9.30).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **Tomorrow**: 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English**: 1.45 p.m. **French**: 2.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. **Service** (R). 6.37 Calisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 **Morning Melodies.**

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert. 12.00 Lunchtime music. 12.30 Oriental Songs. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 2.15 Close Down.

3.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 6.00 Youth Corner. 6.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 6.55 Classical Request Programme — Kabalevsky: Violin Concerto, op. 48 (Soloist: David Oistrakh). Shostakovitch: "Song of the Forests," op. 81 (Conductor: Mravinsky). 8.00 Bible Reading. 8.10 "Ron Ami." 8.30 Song Programme. 7.17 We Present Tonight. 7.30 The Week through the eyes of the Writer. 7.35 Ginette Neveu (Violin). 8.00 "In the Arab World"—talk by Ben-Nathan. 8.10 Light Classical Music. 8.45 Light Music. 9.10 "Our Political Front"—B. Eliav. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert. Miaskowsky: Cello Concerto, op. 36, played by Miatslav Rostropowits, with the "Philharmonia" Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent. Brahms: Serenade No. 1 in D, op. 11, played by the Paris Conservatoire Orchestra, conducted by Andre Vandernoot. 10.30 Folk Dances.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies. 8.47 Shabbat Morning Concert: Handel: Concerto Grosso No. 9 in F. Delius: Idyll. Hindemith: Concert Music for Strings and Brass. 9.45 Musical Quiz. 10.15 Literary Corner. 10.45 Popular Concert — Beethoven: Symphony No. 3 in D, op. 36 played by the N.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini. 11.15 "Three in a Boat." 12.15 Requests 1.00 Stage & Screen. 3.30 Echoes from the Italian Festival in San Remo 1957—Folk Songs. 4.00 Opera. Puccini: "Sister Angelica," opera in One Act (Soloists: Victoria de Los Angeles and Feudora Barbieri) with Choir and Orchestra of the Opera in Rome, conducted by Tullio Serafin. 5.05 Art and Culture. 5.30 Chamber Music. Beethoven: String Quartet in F-minor, op. 95 played by the Israel New Quartet (Tal-Tuvul-Binyamini-Menge). 6.05 "Science Studio." 6.40 Readings. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 "The Field of Medicine," edited by H. Bentwich. 8.05 Entertainment Programme. 8.25 Quiz — Sh. Rosen. 8.55 Bible Reading: Kohelet Chap. 2. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 "This Week in Asor." 9.35 "Melave Malka" — B. Evtell. 10.15 Dance Music. 11.30 Selichot Service relayed from the Synagogue of Egypt Immigrants in Tel Aviv.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 292.7 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme 1). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Music from Films and Shows. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme 1). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
507 & 41.67 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today & Tomorrow** — 6.30—7.15 a.m. 1.15—2.15 and 5.30—11.15 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Persian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA) (32.8 M.): **Programme to South Africa: Today:** 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melave Malka.

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 11.15 News. 11.25 "In the Jewish World." 11.35 Shabbat Programme. **Tomorrow:** 11.15 News. 11.25 "Editorial Opinion." 11.35 "Melave Malka."

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 235 & 295 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Brahms. 8.20 A Musical bi-weekly. 9.00 News. 9.15 Entertainment Programme. 10.00 Dance Music. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Merry Rhythm. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Jazz Session." 8.00 "The Night Following Shabbat." 8.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.89, 16.84 & 24.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. 'London Correspondent.' British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Weekly Edition. Review of the Weekly British Press.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (634 & 463 M.): **Today:** 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Teatime Music. 7.15 Ray Martin & his Concert Orchestra. 10.00 "Hitler Changed Our Lives." **Tomorrow:** 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Life with the Lyons. 7.10 "Gram Session." 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 The Ed Sullivan Show.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

FATA MORGANA

THERE is, apparently, nothing remarkable about the hand below; but East-West managed to create a delusion, which lured the experienced South player away from the correct play.

	S. K Q 4 3 H. A 10 7 D. K 8 6 C. 8 7 4	
S. J 10 6 H. J 5 4 D. Q 10 2 C. K J 6 5	W E S	S. 9 8 2 H. 9 6 2 D. J 5 C. A Q 10 9 3
	S. A 7 5 H. K Q 8 3 D. A 9 7 6 2 C. 2	

South dealer, East-West vulnerable.

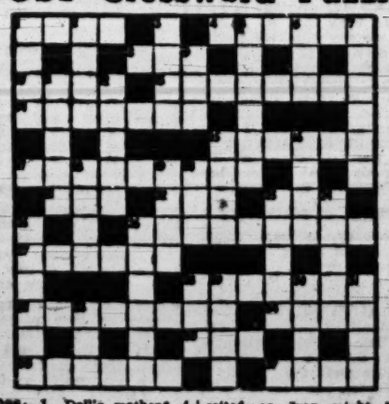
South	West	North	East
1H	—	1S	—
2D	—	3H	—
4H	—	—	—

The spade jack opening was won in dummy, and declarer cashed the king and ace of hearts, then the king and ace of diamonds. Schenken, West, won the third round of diamonds, and Rapee, his partner, signalled with a high club. South ruffed the second club lead, and now if he had dared to lead the queen of hearts he would have made all the rest of the tricks. But since he could afford to lose another trick, he decided to play safe against the chance that both the outstanding trumps lay in one hand. He would let a defender ruff a diamond while he discarded dummy's last club; then, if another club was led, dummy could trump it, and South could get back to his hand with the spade ace to draw the last trump.

This line of play would be unbeatable if the trumps failed to split. It very nearly won even though the trumps did split; in fact, it would have worked if either defender had ruffed that fourth round of diamonds. But instead of ruffing, Schenken discarded a spade, and Rapee, who realized what was going on, made the fine play of also refusing to trump.

This merely confirmed South's impression that the trumps were bunched together. He led another diamond. Again Schenken discarded a spade, but this time Rapee trumped with the nine of hearts, and when he returned a spade West ruffed, to win.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS:—1. Doll's mother? 4. United, perhaps, yet separated. 8. It's good in France. 10. Little creature on the march, perhaps. 12. Period of wonder (4, 4). 14. Descriptive of particular people. 15. Relatively intimate. 17. A penny too much, but only for fish (3, 4). 21. She does not have a whole banana. 22. I had a girl. 23. Service outfit, perhaps. 25. It's not good to put mint on same. 27. On which a cyclist may be followed by his girl friend. 28. He may be hot at his job. 32. Wouldn't a housewife use it? 34. What a store may hold in Cheshire. 35. Oval food. 36. Such a victory is soon achieved. 37. Superlatively good. DOWN:—1. Hand warmer. 2. You've never met the man in it. 3. She has no ma. 5. The sort of work you do with one eye? 6. Irish initials. 7. Leave in the sand? 9. Nothing less than senile? 11. Tear over. 12. Stated. 13. Is known to shut up. 16. Clothes to be stained. 18. One excited as Ivan might be. 19. Land of cats. 20. Strangely uneven. 23. We have cops on them. 24. There's nothing further to be added to it. 25. Eats too much. 26. To be a beast is backward. 28. Friendless person? 29. Dean who was a bit of a singer. 30. Four-legged lady. 31. The illusory home of "20" Down? 33. Hail Mary.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS:—1. Post. 4. Smalls. 8. Gal. 10. Epic. 13. Cannibal. 14. Regal-ed. 15. Err-and(boy). 17. Leg before. 21. Roy. 22. A-do. 23. Its. 26. President. 27. Entire. 28. Solomon. 32. Croupier. 34. Mode. 35. Way. 36. Liners. 37. Well.

DOWN:—1. Pear. 2. Swig. 3. Race. 5. Manure. 6. Lob. Solids. 9. Led. 11. Pe(w)ter. 12. Cab-by. 15. Eros. 16. Ante. 18. Gout. 19. Fare. 20. Ode. 23. Idiom. 24. Snood. 25. Pencil. 26. Prop-er. 28. Sew. 29. Oral. 30. Mole. 31. Hail. 33. Lynn.

Personality Portrait: Rebecca Sieff

Women's Leader Is No Suffragette

By Mark Segal

ONE fears to think what would have happened in the London of Lloyd George had Mrs. Rebecca Sieff been a member of the suffragette movement instead of a founder of the Zionist Movement.

Since that rainy day in 1913 when young Mr. and Mrs. Israel Sieff rang the bell of the home of Chaim Weizmann in South Manchester to offer their services to the cause of Zionism, this eternally young and dynamic woman has hardly spared either punches or words in working towards the fulfilment of the Zionist vision, in the service of which the Sieff family has been since its early days.

Although each member of this now leading Anglo-Jewish family has made his or her specific contribution to Zionism and Anglo-Jewry, it has always been as a member of the family unit. By their very ascendancy, Israel and Rebecca Sieff, Sir Simon and Lady Marks, the Sachers, Matilda Kennedy and the Blonds not only breathed new life into the Anglo-Jewish community but introduced Zionism as a respectable subject into London society.

Making History

Mrs. Sieff has been present at the making of much recent Jewish history, and has even pushed it a little. She recalls the Jerusalem of 1918, when she came here with her husband, then Political Secretary of the Zionist Commission. She set up house in the Methodist Church property that was pulled down recently opposite the Russian Compound. Commission House, as it came to be known, was the centre of important talks affecting the beginnings of the Jewish National Home. She recalls her dinners, where Governor-General Bowles and Sir Herbert Samuel were among the frequent guests. She also recalls her search for a bath tub, which she eventually retrieved from Jaffa.

Sieff's house round the corner, overcoming the intense opposition of the late Justice Brandeis in the process.

Although not a suffragette, Mrs. Sieff feels that "Women in public life must make their own special contribution," and her's has been WIZO. This organization has become so much part of the local and World Jewish scene that it would be difficult to envisage child and baby care here or women's organizations abroad without it. Since its foundation in 1920 by her own Federation of British Women Zionists, Mrs. Sieff has always been at its helm.

By virtue of its 220,000 members the world over, WIZO brings Israel into the homes of most Jewish communities. Its founding the women's training farm at Petah Tikva and the agricultural school at Nahalal prepared the way for all that came in this field later on. Today WIZO's most important task is Mrs. Sieff's eyes is teaching elementary baby care and hygiene and forming clubs for immigrant women in outlying settlements. "If the Jewish Agency would allocate only a few hundred thousand pounds for our work, we could save villages from breaking up due to the women's demand to leave out of a sense of neglect and isolation," says Mrs. Sieff.

Many aspects of Mrs. Sieff's activities have been kept out of the limelight, due in the main to her modesty. She hardly mentions her role as patron of the arts. During his last visit here, Anton Dolin told how the widow of the great Russian dancer, Nijinsky, had no one to turn to when he died, and how Mrs. Sieff, together with her sisters settled all the bills and paid for Nijinsky's funeral expenses. Many central cultural institutions in this country owe their beginnings to Mrs. Sieff's interest. One of them is the I.P.O. It is recalled that when the founder of the Orchestra, Bronislaw Huberman first came to London, she held a reception for him at her Brook House flat, in Park Lane. It glittered with the names whom she used to entertain at that time: Lord Runciman, the Marquis of Milford-Haven, Sir Malcolm Sargent, Jan Masaryk, H.G. Wells and Lady Oxford. The Sieffs' home in the old London house of Sir Ernest Cassell brought them into close association with the Mountbattens, and it was Mrs. Sieff who was given the task of presenting Lady Edwina Mountbatten to Israel's ladies at her Tel Mond home during the Mountbattens' visit here, some years ago.

The most important function of the Sieffs' social life was "to be the first Jews in London Society to make the Jewish question and Zionism normal subjects," Mrs. Sieff declares. Her task as a hostess also had its pleasures, one of which was giving the violinist Ida Haendel a chance to make her debut at the Sieff home. Mr. Sieff's position as a founder of P.E.P., the progressive research organization that prepared Labour's coming to power, did much to acquaint British intellectuals with Jewish nationalist ideas, and to earn them the friendship and support of such figures as Julian Huxley.

Mrs. Sieff recalls other incidents — one when Sir Oswald Mosley, who was just moving from the Labour Party to form his own Fascist movement, came to dinner. When asked if his party platform included anti-Semitism—"He hummed and hawed, so we just threw him out," she recalls with relish.

The fact of her British birth and her love of England have never confused Mrs. Sieff's Zionism, and the fight against Bevinism found her at the head of the famous procession of British Jewry which marched through the streets of London to protest in Trafalgar Square against Bevin and his stand toward the embattled Yishuv in 1946.

Strengthening Ties

Mrs. Sieff's position as hostess has helped considerably since the establishment of the State to strengthen ties between British and Israel leaders. A case in point was her bringing together Yigal Allon and Aneurin Bevan and his wife, Jenny Lee, at her 15th-century cottage in Berkshire in 1955. From that meeting grew Bevan's subsequent interest in Israel.

The family's material contributions to this country's development stretch from the Daniel Sieff Institute, which served as the nucleus of the Weizmann Institute of Science, to many projects such as Kiryat Gat, which came into being due to the family's concept of enlightened "giving."

Personal Zionism has always been part of Mrs. Sieff's outlook and the building of her home in Tel Mond was its concrete expression. The Sieffs had visited this country practically every year since 1919 and would usually stay at the small Meichett House in Tel Mond. Here it is that Mrs. Sieff built her own charming house acting as her own architect, designer and interior decorator — and together with Yechiel Paldi set out the beautiful gardens which grace her estate. On one of his visits the Prime Minister is said to have been so charmed with the estate—the house brimming with flowers, its walls hung with pictures by Rubin and its walks concealed by greenery and tall trees that he wanted to stay there longer, but his aides were concerned at the expense of keeping so many soldiers there to guard the approaches, which are close to the Jordan frontier.

Made Headlines

Mrs. Sieff hit world headlines in 1936, when fedayeen blew up her gardener's house, killing the gardener, shortly after a big reception: her picture against the house's ruins made front-page material the world over.

The Sieffs, unlike the Melchetts, never sold their Tel Mond land, and indeed today their 600 dunams of groves are among the most fruitful in the area, and making Mrs. Sieff one of the fighting members of Mr. S. Dubiner's Federation of Grove Owners.

When not devoting her time to the World Presidency of WIZO, Mrs. Sieff continues to play her role of hostess and has converted her home into a meeting place for foreign diplomats and local leaders. Where else in Israel could Rav-Aluf Laskov meet Lady Pamela Berry or General Van Horn of UNTSO come to swim and incidentally meet some local VIP's? The Saturday afternoon family parties where foreign diplomats and their children meet local families are of value in creating lasting positive impressions of this country.

Mrs. Sieff's daughter, Mrs. Judith Ciaquinto, has made her own mark in public life — in London she heads the Friends of the Hebrew University and was a moving spirit there in mobilizing help for the Mann Auditorium. Lately she has been the main sponsor of the Orde C. Wingate Institute for Physical Training.

New York Paper Reports Israel Show

NEW YORK. — "New York Herald-Tribune" reported on Wednesday that "the energetic little State of Israel which takes its cultural advances almost as seriously as its national defense, already has a thriving fashion industry which can compare favourably to any in the world.

"The latest Israel designs which were shown at a State of Israel Bonds luncheon last week in the Plaza Hotel are as brisk and modern as the country itself. Colours reflect the desert; beige, gold, rust and olive green are favourites of Israeli designers. They proudly use their own home-grown and often hand-woven fabrics too.

"The story of the designers is as dramatic and interesting as the clothes themselves. Lola Baer, who runs the most renowned atelier in Israel, is credited with having revolutionised the dress industry in the Middle East. She has been a resident of Palestine since 1940 when she sought refuge from the Nazi terror in her native Czechoslovakia.

"Lilli Schleiffer, another of Israel's foremost couturiers, is a former psychiatrist, who knows dressmaking because of her mother's belief that every person should have both a profession and a trade.

"Maskit, the Israel Village Craft Company, was established eight years ago by Ruth Dayan for the Ministry of Labour. Maskit employs six hundred people in the hills of Galilee, Nazareth, Jerusalem, Beersheba and many other towns and villages throughout the country. These weavers, silversmiths and woodcarvers have revived the ancient folk art practised over the centuries.

"Trudi, Martha, Ilse and Lilli Edelstein (The Aled Sisters) were reared in the town of Teplitzen, Czechoslovakia, where they learned the business of their father's knitwear factory. In 1939, after their father's death and with the Nazi danger increasing daily, they moved to Palestine where they set up a tiny three room factory. The factory is now a three-storey building and the four sisters are still on the job—Lilli as designer, Trudi as production manager, Ilse as judge of the finished products and Martha as chief accountant.

"The House of Maskit showed an at-home costume in desert gold cotton with large pocketed sleeveless smock top over narrow tapered pants. The hand-loomed cotton is grown in the Negev. Also from Maskit was an olive-green wool and cotton jacket with wooden buttons, slim matching skirt and beige jersey pullover.

"From Aled, a low necked black knit dress slightly gathered at the waistline and cardigan jacket. A beige wool knit dress with orange, green, brown and gold bands. A striped beige cardigan in the same colours.

"Some of the designs from Maskit and Aled are available in New York at Bonwit Teller's and B. Altman."

(I.N.A.)

Fighting Fevers

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

THE body temperature of a healthy person remains remarkably constant. The lowest point, some time in the early morning, is around 35.6° (96° F); the highest, in late afternoon, is around 37.2° (99° F). When it gets above this point we begin to feel ill, have chills and "run a temperature." How the temperature is kept so steady in health and what causes the fever in disease are questions that have given rise to a good deal of research and speculation in recent years.

It seems that a special piece of the brain, called the hypothalamus, is responsible for controlling temperature. The hypothalamus is sensitive to the temperature of the blood coming to it. On a hot day, the sun heats the blood in the skin, and when

the brain senses this additional warmth, messages are sent along nerves to the sweat glands to produce sweat and thus cooling by evaporation. Similarly, cooling of the body produces a shutting down of the sweat glands and a lessening of blood flowing through the skin so as to conserve the body heat. The body produces its own internal heat, of course, by burning up as fuel the food taken in, and this process in turn is linked up with a complex system of glands, hormones and nerves. When we are ill, infected by some bacterium or virus, the control mechanism is altered and the body gets heated up. This is thought to be a way of overcoming the germs (many of them are sensitive to small changes in temperature) and speeding up the body defences which are more efficient at slightly higher temperatures.

The problem which interests the scientists, however, is how an infection manages to upset the temperature balance. It has been known for some time that there is something in the bodies of bacteria which causes fever. A few years ago research workers in Germany managed to extract a substance from certain dysentery germs that causes a rise in temperature when injected into man, even in doses as small as a 10-millionth part of a gram. Around the same time, an American group found that a quite different substance could be extracted from the white blood corpuscles of rabbits and this too causes a fever when injected.

An unexplained point was that the injection of bacterial substances causes the fever only after an hour or more. It now appears that the bacterial material doesn't work by itself. Instead, when the germs are swallowed by the white corpuscles, the two fever producing substances "get together." This was proved by first mixing the bacterial portion with blood and then injecting it. In this way the lag period was considerably reduced. It seems therefore as though the body participates in raising its own temperature and during this period, the hypothalamus is not out of action; it is, instead, operating at a higher level.

Just to make things more complicated, however, British scientists recently found some fractions of plasma and serum which actually reduce the fever-producing effect of bacteria. This they do by breaking up part of the bacterial substance to help stop the fever getting out of bounds. It is unexplained so far whether viruses have fever-producing substances as well and if not, how they act. And why do some viruses cause infections without any fever at all? These are questions which should find an answer during the next few years, and when these and other details are known we shall be much further forward in understanding how the body defends itself against infections. Given that knowledge it will be possible to strengthen the resistance against bacterial attack.

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Spicing and Spiking After Fast

By Molly Bar-David

THE fast of Yom Kippur is not intended to be a day of such physical discomfort that one's concern revolves around food, instead of prayer and meditation. All too often the pre-fast dinner is so heavy that one needs a day to get over the feeling of being stuffed, which is not at all the purpose of the fast. If this is followed by another feast after the stars are out at the end of Yom Kippur, one is likely to end up with acute indigestion instead of a spiritual feeling of satiety. It is a mistake, too, to serve over-spiced and very salty foods before the fast, as this will create an agony of thirst which will also interfere with the fast. However, by drinking a little more (not much more) than usual the day before the fast, one will not enter Yom Kippur in a dehydrated state. On the other hand, after the fast it is wise to serve salted food such as chopped herring, to recoup the body with the salt lost during the day of fast and self-denial of water, particularly if the weather has been hot. A satisfying, nourishing but fairly light meal is advisable for both the pre-fast and the break-fast.

One of the interesting things about breaking the Fast is that Jews in lands distant from one another nonetheless all end the solemn day with drinks that are stimulating and foods that are aromatic. Strangely enough, brandy and arak (anisette) is all too often taken on an empty stomach or along with strong coffee.

Talking to a group of women around me recently, one from America says that they always break the Fast with coffee and cinnamon buns and a decanter of "Schnapps" on the side, followed by a full-course but rather light dinner later in the evening. An immigrant from Holland said that cinnamon also came into their break-fast meal, but the cinnamon was sprinkled directly into the coffee. The Italian woman said they also served coffee, but with it they had a dish of sugared rusks on which a Pommard-type of wine had been poured, the wine having been steeped beforehand with cinnamon sticks and cloves.

The Egyptian and Sephardic Jews also had coffee as a hot beverage but they spread the bread with olive oil and thyme. Iraqi and Tunisian Jews begin their food with sweet tea and milk and a spice-flavoured cake. Moroccans reinforce an egg-nog with arak and serve spicy cakes with it. Polish Jews have lemon tea and sponge cake before their meal, while Jews from Shanghai have taken on the Chinese custom of tea and break their Fast with a ginger-spiced almond biscuit.

Here are some suggested menus that go well together:

PRE-FAST
Consomme
Boiled Chicken
Rice with Gravy
Carrots with Parsley-Margarine
Tomato and Avocado Salad
Grapes
Lemon Tea and Sponge Cake
BREAK-FAST
Salty sandwiches & coffee
then later
Cream of Mushroom soup with cheese-toasted crackers
Cod with mayonnaise
Fresh salad
Compote
Fruit juice with the meal

The above pre-fast meal is unspiced, unfried, and still contains sufficient fats and carbohydrates to give a retentive feeling of satiety. The break-fast meal should be taken in two parts: the coffee and small salty sandwiches, on arriving home from the synagogue. This will both refresh and stimulate. The dinner which can follow an hour later is pleasant, hearty, but not heavy.

PRE-FAST
Soup with Kreplach
Boiled Carp
Salad — Potato Puree
Melon
Lemon Tea and Yeast Cake
BREAK-FAST
Strudel and Coffee
then later
Gefilte Fish — Horseradish Sauce
Soup with Kasha (Buckwheat Grits)
Chicken and peas Tsimmis

This pair of menus is more or less traditional, but I find the break-fast meal rather too heavy unless the portions are small, in which case the combination is good.

PRE-FAST
Tomato Juice
Noodle Soup
Boiled Beef
Salad — Potatoes or rice
Prunes and cake
Tea with lemon
BREAK-FAST
Chopped Herring, bread and margarine, Tea
Then later
Calf's Foot Galantine "Pitcha"
Potato Salad
Tomato Salad
Hot Sweet Kugel
Tea

The above menu is also well-balanced. In the pre-fast meal a good deal of margarine should be added to the potatoes or rice. The tomato juice should not be spiced.

Here are some of the dishes and how to make them:

Kasha for Soup

2 egg yolks, 1 cup buckwheat grits, 2 cups boiling water, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 onion, chopped, 2 tbsps. oil.

Heat a heavy pan over the fire and add the grits. Stir to prevent scorching as the buckwheat browns. Stir in beaten egg yolks and continue stirring till grits are egg coated (Note: Kasha can also be made without adding yolks). Add water gradually, stirring steadily. Add salt. Cover and reduce heat for 10 to 15 minutes until the buckwheat is soft, and the original amount is doubled in size. Now add the chopped onion which has been browned in the oil, and the oil also. Serve as you would rice, in soup, (or separately as a cereal).

Kreplach

Kreplach for soup may be filled with Kasha or chopped meat. To either one of these you add a little diced browned onion, a little salt, and an egg yolk for each cupful of filling. Cool before filling into dough which is an ordinary noodle dough (2 cups flour, 2 eggs, 3 tsps. water, mixed together and kneaded well) rolled out to ⅛-inch thickness. Cut into ten-centimetre rounds. Fill centres and pinch edges together securely. Drop filled dumplings into boiling soup a few at a time. As they rise to the top, add others and when they are all in the pot, reduce the heat and cook for about half an hour.

Pitcha

1 calf's foot, to fill pot, cold water to cover, 1 onion, 2 cloves garlic, 2 bay leaves, 1 tsp. peppercorns, 2 tsps. salt, ½ cup mild vinegar, 3 hard boiled eggs, sliced.

Have your butcher saw the calf's foot and chop it into pieces. After making it kasher, put it to cook and skim once or twice during the first hour, then put it to cook over a gentle flame overnight. When the bones stand away from the gristle and meat, you may strain the pitcha. Cut up the meat and gristle into small pieces and add to the liquid along with the marrow. Add all other ingredients except the eggs (the bones belong to the dog) and cook five minutes. Put into a casserole to cool. Add sliced eggs and chill in the refrigerator until firm. Garnish with parsley, a sector of lemon and tomatoes, or serve on lettuce with a piquant mayonnaise sauce, or plain.

Chopped Herring

1 large prepared herring, filleted, 2 hard boiled eggs, 1 apple, peeled, 1 small onion, 2 tbsps. lemon juice, 2 tbsps. oil, 2 tbsps. sugar (or less), dash of cinnamon, 3 tbsps. bread or cracker crumbs, dash of pepper.

Put everything through the meat grinder (with the crumbs at the last) and add spices. Refrigerate. Serve as an appetizer or for sandwiches or canapes.

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CHANGING MID-EAST

THE MIDDLE EAST: A Political & Economic Survey. Third Edition, 1958. Edited by Sir Reader Bullard. Oxford University Press for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London. pp. xviii + 569. Index. Maps. 45s.

SUEZ STORY: Key to the Middle East. By William F. Longgood. Greenberg, New York. 174 pp. Index. Illustrated. $3.50.

By NISSIM REJWAN

SINCE the first edition of "The Middle East," a factual and analytical survey, was published in 1950 the region has changed almost beyond recognition. When the second, bringing the account up to the end of 1953, came out the following year, it was already somewhat out of date. The fact that the present edition, which is based on material available late last year, is already hopelessly outdated does not greatly affect its usefulness as a reference book or its readability as a compact account addressed to the student and the general reader alike. But it bears witness to the snark-like elusiveness of that hackneyed concept — Middle East stability.

Like its predecessors, the present edition is a compilation of material contributed by various top experts in the field; only this time the editing has been entrusted to a single authority instead of being done anonymously at Chatham House. The arrangement remains the same. The opening section offers a description of such aspects of geography, history, politics and economics as apply to the Middle East as a whole; it covers a great deal of ground and covers it admirably well. The writing is brief and succinct.

The Soviet Government finds it convenient and easy to play on the feeling of nationalism among a people who know little about Crimean Tartars and Hungarians but are conscious all the time of the Israelis. . . The Middle East expects colonialism and imperialism to come from overseas — a supposition from which the United States may suffer; it is not realized that imperialism may creep up upon you from behind by land.

This introductory section is followed by chapters devoted to individual countries which follow the same lines as to the arrangement of subjects. Of course, one of the difficult points about a book of this kind is a physical definition of the term Middle East and this problem is here settled in as sensible a way as could be expected. For instance, while Cyprus is included, Greece and Bulgaria (inseparable parts of the old concept of the Near East) are out. Also, while the Sudan is there, Libya is excluded, a separate volume being promised on that country as well as on Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria. Again, the whole of Arabia is dealt with, including Aden Colony and Protectorate, the Persian Gulf sheikhdoms and Muscat and Oman.

The chapter on Israel is fair and adequate, and the book's whole approach to recent developments in the Arab world seems free from that anti-Israel bias with which certain Chatham House Arabists have come to be associated. It is to be regretted, however, that undue emphasis seems to have been put on the relevance of Israel as a factor in the present wave of anti-Western sentiment and pro-Soviet leanings in the Arab world.

But if Soviet policy gets a welcome it is because the Soviet Union is reputed to be a country of change and rapid economic development, because she is a newcomer with no territorial possessions or bases or oil concessions in the area, and above all because it is anti-Israel.
(Italics not in the original).

How that "above all" spoils an otherwise very sensible thesis! Fortunately, this does not lessen the value of the book, which is supplemented by two excellent colour maps one of them of the oil industry in the Middle East.

• • •

"Suez Story" is a wholly different proposition. Written by a non-specialist and totally free of documentation and footnotes, it is the kind of book which one opens with suspicion, expecting the worst. The author, who as a newspaper reporter had covered such big stories of the decade as the Kefauver Crime Commission and the Serge Rubinstein murder, was sent to the Middle East as a correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain only in 1955. As a testimonial to his objectivity, the publishers tell us that both sides, the Arabs and the Israelis, "objected that he was biased in favour of the other."

So far, so good. But in what way *that* qualifies a man to write a rather ambitious account of the chequered history of this fateful waterway, "from the first primitive ditch dug 2,000 years before Christ down to the marvel of modern efficiency — the key to Europe's oil and to the future of the whole Middle East," is not clear. Yet if the proof of the pudding is in the eating, then, believe it or not, Mr. Longgood's book is an eminently readable adventure story with lots of historical and technical information thrown in.

True, both his politics and his writing belong to the shoddier American variety. (Colonel Nasser, it emerges "had single-handedly reversed the imperialist trend that had continued for almost a century. Egypt no longer belonged to the canal; the canal belonged to Egypt.") But the style is no better than the thought: "Colonel Nasser's throne and sceptre were one — the Suez Canal, an instrument he had used with masterful political skill to skyrocket himself to internal belonged to Egypt.") But the absorbing story the author has to tell manages to make up for these shortcomings.

The account, which of course includes the ill-fated Anglo-French military operations against Nasser, ends there, and the author does not attempt to give an estimate of their aftermath. What emerges as the Egyptians' own view of the canal and of Egypt's whole encounter with the West is best expressed in a quotation from Abbas Hilmi II who, as ex-Khedive, had this to say on the subject:

The gigantic work of the Suez Canal, worthy of the land which witnessed the colossal undertakings of the mightiest Pharaohs of long-past ages, never fails to strike the imagination; but it should ever be borne in mind that a terrible toll of Egyptian lives was taken in the course of its successful execution. . . Ah! It is true that the canal has proved highly remunerative to the company which exploits it; but Egypt has never obtained the smallest advantage; on the contrary, the canal has been the principal cause of Egypt's miseries.

Bitter? Yes. Inaccurate? Certainly. But that is how the Egyptians have viewed their situation *vis-a-vis* the West all along. Colonel Nasser is no doubt partly the expression — a very aggressive, highly exaggerated, almost paranoiac expression — of this pent-up resentment.

ALBRECHT DURER: Samson Rending the Lion (near Eshtaol and Zora)

From the current exhibition "Views and Visions of the Holy Land" at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem.

Knesset Guide In German

DAS PARLAMENT ISRAELS. By Meir Faerber. 160 pages. Verlag "Atasa," Tel Aviv.

BOOKS on the Knesset are increasing in number as well as in the variety of languages in which they are appearing. The latest is in German and the author is a parliamentary correspondent of a German-language newspaper who has sat in the press gallery from the very first day. It is intended to instruct and for the most part consists of a description of the parties and the leading personalities in each of them. No attempt is made to evaluate them as parliamentarians; each gets a vignette, with a sketch of his background both in Israel and the movements abroad. There can be few parliaments in the world which contain so high a percentage of members who arrived with ready-made reputations or equipped with so much experience of public life. This may be a characteristic peculiar to first parliaments and as such is worth recording.

The author devotes brief, clearly condensed paragraphs to procedure and constitution and succeeds in conveying a picture of an efficient and workable deliberative and legislative assembly. It is a useful handbook. The real book on the Knesset for which there is no substitute is our "Hansard" itself. *Divrei Haknesset.*

MOSHE ROSETTI

CRIME RATION

IN THE QUEENS' PARLOUR. By Ellery Queen. 180 pp. 15s. London: Gollancz.

ACTUALLY, these tiny snatches of table talk on crime are not really crime or even detection — they are information or contemplation on crime writers and writing. For detective novel fans most of these unpretentious jottings are interesting. Tastes vary, of course, and this fan would not underwrite any of the Queens' appraisals. Both facts and musings are sometimes highly diverting, however, and there are some gems such as the accurate and telling description of the hard-boiled school (Chandler, Hammett *& tutti quanti*), to which the Queens definitely do not belong: "The style is glossy, thin, brittle; there is the artificial slickness, the clipped obliqueness, the crisp dialogue, spiked with vernacular, repetitious, and at times seemingly inconsequential and irrelevant; the sense of impending but also irritatingly delayed action; the perverted gallantry and bitter sentimentality that creep into the heroes' and heroines' emotions; and the slight aura of decadence which seemed to hang over the tougher tales." — We also recommend the chapter on Mencken's translations from English to American, especially of the Declaration of Independence; and some chapters on the history of the detective story. The jottings are, of course, unequal, and some few are of little interest to the general reader.

THE RICH DIE HARD. By Beverley Nichols. 256 pp. 15s. London: Hutchinson.

MR. Nichols has chosen a most hackneyed theme, the country-house murder, a rather tiresome cast of "absurdly rich" and flamboyant brokers and their women, and his gentle old detective Mr. Green does not cut a very brilliant figure. Also, the plot thickens and thickens to an unbearably boring degree, with confusion worse confounded at every step. All this said, the story under review is just readable enough for a winter evening, when the critical faculties are not too wide awake.— Personally, I prefer Beverley Nichols on gardens.

PAULA ARNOLD

20-YEAR PRELUDE TO DISASTER

By MAURICE CARR

FOLLY, especially in high places, is far and away the biggest contributory cause to human suffering and untimely death. Yet no serious attempt seems ever to have been made to study and remedy this scourge. Institutes exist for the prevention of accidents, for the healing of cancer and tuberculosis and other physical diseases. There is research into psychic disorders. The subject of folly, however, is ignored, taboo, as if nothing could — and presumably nothing can — be done about it.

Attention to this conspiracy of silence is drawn by the publication here of *"20 ans de suspense diplomatique"* (Editions Albin Michel), by Geneviève Tabouis. This is an intelligent account of international diplomacy during the years between the world wars as observed from close quarters by a French journalist who acquired world-wide fame as the Cassandra of that period.

The ground she covers is familiar enough. All the facts are well established. None the less, the impact of the book is somehow new and frightening. Step by step the reader is conducted down the stream of history from the conclusion of the Versailles Treaty to the outbreak of World War II. And it is a maddening experience to follow the unbroken sequence of imbecilities all the way through to the bitter end.

Hopeless Hope

Of course, one knows what is going to happen, for it has already happened. Even so, one cannot help hoping against hope that the statesmen and politicians will be blessed with a moment of lucidity, that these white-collar mass-grave-diggers will halt the macabre dance somewhere or other. If only at one point or another a link were pulled out of the interminable chain of stupidity, cowardice, treachery, then the Auschwitz age might not come to pass. But it goes on and on and on until impotent tears start to one's eyes.

Mme. Tabouis herself offers neither analysis nor comment. The straightforward narrative she presents is largely in dialogue form. The characters — Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Woodrow Wilson, Briand, Herriot, Stresemann, MacDonald, Mussolini, Laval, Hitler and the rest — are allowed to speak for themselves in their own faithfully recorded words, glib, commonplace words.

Throughout there is abundant evidence that the catastrophe-makers had foreknowledge of the calamities to come;; but with a chronic perversity, which Mme. Tabouis does not seek to explain, they disregarded all the warnings, even those which they themselves repeatedly uttered.

Dissension of Allies

The trouble began with dissension among the victorious Allies at Versailles, where the Americans preached while the British manoeuvred to restore the balance of power between France and Germany on the European Continent. Already in 1929 the German delegation at the League of Nations was distributing a map of Europe showing a Greater Germany incorporating Alsace-Lorraine and parts of Belgium, Italy and Czechoslovakia. When Mme. Tabouis asked the dying Stresemann, the apostle of Franco-German reconciliation, for an interview, he advised her to "go and see Adolf Hitler at Nuremberg instead."

On almost every other page of this gaily-written book of tragedy there is talk of the French Government falling — if it has not already fallen, then it is just about to fall — and there are many revealing passages on political ethics in the French Third Republic. In 1932, when Herriot was forming a Cabinet, he was so pestered by candidates for ministerial office, that to avoid the importunate throng outside his hotel door, he would enter and leave his room by climbing over balconies and stealing his way through the back staircase.

The day Hitler came to power, the front-page headline in the French papers was: "The Boncour Cabinet has fallen." The daily "Le Temps" suggested, with apparent relief, that now at last "Hitler's reputation as a miracle-worker may well collapse." In the parliamentary lobbies, ex-Premier Tardieux exulted because Blum, who only the day before had declared Hitler was "done for," was proved wrong.

Mme. Tabouis throws fresh light on the German remilitarization of the Rhineland. Hitler had promised his generals that he would commit suicide if the French army made a move against the then still feeble Wehrmacht; but he was sure the Allies would do nothing, and he was right. Baldwin was annoyed because Laval had earlier refused to take joint action against Mussolini who had invaded Ethiopia. So London now avenged itself by rejecting the French appeal for joint action against the Nazis in the Rhineland.

So the silliness and vileness went on. There was the Spanish civil war with "non-intervention" by the democracies, which turned their backs on Fascist unpleasantness. There was the Austrian *anschluss*. There was Munich when the common people of France and Britain went delirious with joy, demonstrating that they, like the Germans and the Italians, had the leaders they deserved.

No Magic Formulae

There was intrigue and corruption and poltroonery, and all the time the diplomats were busy in the chancelleries and at the conference tables, scurrying hither and thither in search of magic formulae to perfume, if not disinfect, the foulness from which the plague was rising. Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who not so secretly sympathized with the Fuhrer and the *Duce*, tirelessly swung the peace censer.

The social season in Paris in the summer of 1939 was more brilliant than ever before in living memory. Came autumn, and the lights went out.

After finishing Mme. Tabouis' book one begins to understand why there was so little indignation in the world at large when the crematoria belched forth smoke from the martyred bodies of millions of men, women and children: the world at large was dimly conscious, but loth to recognize its own guilt.

Mme. Tabouis judiciously draws no moral from the well-told tale. Folly, universal folly, is after all probably an inevitable part of existence. It will cease only when humanity breathes its last; if so, the cure is at hand in the nuclear age.

Publications Received

JUDAISM IS THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE. By Lewis I. Dublin. An electrical engineer outlines the "Vector Psychology" technique for combating prejudice and totalitarianism. 43 pp. $2. New York: William-Frederick Press.

TZE UL'MAD. By Eliezer Levi. A popular guide to the performance of the Jewish religious Commandments. 200 pp. Jerusalem: Reuven Mass.

KORCZAK UND DIE KINDER. By Erwin Sylvanus. A play based on Dr. Janos Korczak's last march. So beloved was he by "his" children, the children of the Warsaw Ghetto, that the Germans offered him reprieve if he would serve as their "Pied Piper" in leading the children to the death transports. He chose to accompany them to the crematorium. 68 pp. Hamburg: Rowohlt Theaterverlag.

SEFER MATODA'A: Vol. I. Edited by Eliahu Ki Tov. On the fulfilment of the religious occasions of the first six months of the Jewish year. 288 pp. IL5. Tel Aviv: Haim Gittler.

THE HISTORY OF THE ISRAEL ARMED FORCES. Edited by A. Kravi. Black-and-white photo reproductions, with text in English, French and Hebrew. Tel Aviv: Ladory.

Through a Dark Glass

By AL ALTMAN

SHIKA, Japanese Poems. Translated into Hebrew by Ittamar Ya'oor-Kest. Illustrations by Uri Shtatner. Calligraphy by Dov Rosenfarb. Tel Aviv, 1958. Eked Publishers.

THIS small volume contains translations of 19 Japanese poems which Ittamar Ya'ooz-Kest has put into Hebrew from English and German versions. The idea of introducing these flowers of a strange garden to the Hebrew-reading public is one for which the poet and his publishers should be commended. The poems are a good index of the subject matter, compression of form and indirectness of expression found in native Japanese poetry and it may well be that they are excellent translations of the English and the German texts. But the publishers — unfair both to poet and public — have not included the latter in the volume for comparison.

A good translation does not demand the mechanical reproduction of detail, but it does call for a certain identity of atmosphere. In the process of translating these translations, this atmosphere has largely evaporated, mainly because linguistic compromises, stylistic devices and what appear to be errors in the English and German versions have been carried over into the Hebrew in some cases.

The title of this volume — 'Shika" — is the Japanese word for poetry. Japanese poetic form is based on syllable count — rhyme, meter, stress being of no importance whatever. Though it is nowhere indicated, most of the 19 Japanese originals are *haiku*, the seventeen syllable poem which is so brief and often enigmatic an utterance that it has been called the title of a poem never written. At least three others are *waka*, the classical poem *par excellence* of 31 syllables. Varied answers have been offered to the question of how to translate this type of poetry into languages which do not recognize syllable count, preferring instead other structural devices. The path taken by Ya'ooz-Kest is not entirely clear. Has he, for example, rhymed his lines out of some principle of translation, or only because the English and German texts did?

Most translations are meant for the reader who, having no skill or perhaps no opportunity to consult the original, expects to read the translation with the same interest and enjoyment which a reading of the original would have afforded him. Translating between languages in the same linguistic family and part of the same cultural climate poses fewer problems than between two languages of unrelated lineage and disparate civilizations. When reading a translation from French into English we can bring to it knowledge and feeling that provide a frame for the English. The general Israeli reader, however, lacks the intellectual and affective context of which Japanese poetry is a part and the translator has not offered assistance even in the form of a brief introduction on the nature and history of Japanese poetry and the life and work of these poets, or footnotes to ease the reader over obscure points in the text.

Even in the pronunciation of the names of the Japanese poets, there are no signposts in the form of vowel markings. (In one case Ya'ooz-Kest has perpetrated an avoidable blunder when he gives a poet's name simply as "Fujiwara." The Fujiwara family produced Empresses, ministers of the Court, statesmen, warriors, men of letters, and poets for over a thousand years, approximately from the 7th to the 17th centuries, and all of them more than likely penned a waka at one time or another.)

Ya'ooz-Kest and Eked Publishers (who are planning the release of other volumes of poetry off the beaten track) have dashed in where they might have trod more gingerly.

Chess

September 19, 1958

Problem No. 1181
M.N. Popov, Sofia
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kd4; Qh3; Pd7, e4, g6, h5. (6)
Kg5; Pg7. (2)
White mates in two

Problem No. 1182
Bruno Ghirelli, Brazil
1st Pr. "Schach-Echo," 1955

Ka6; Qd7; Bc1, Be8; Ktc7. (5)
Kc5; Rb5; Bf8; Ktd8; Pb4, e4, f7, h6. (9)
White mates in two

Solutions. Problem No. 1175 (Tubin): 1.Qf7 c5(c6) 2.d:c d5 3.e:d e4 4.f:e f3 5.g:f g2x. Problem No. 1176 (Domrovskis): 1. Kd7! changing the directions of the Bl. checks and transposing the replies.

Portoroz: A Prophecy Fulfilled

On the eve of the Portoroz International tournament a noted Soviet master predicted that USSR champion Michail Tal would win the tournament, and next year's candidates' tournament and become world champion in 1960. The first part of the prediction came true last week when the interzonal tournament came to an end, after almost six weeks. As for the rest of the prediction, well, just to prove that one can never be sure in chess, here is a case in point. In his game against Matanovic, Tal achieved a winning position and recorded the correct move but made a wrong one on the board and had to resign shortly afterwards. However, Tal proved unsurpassed in the depth of his play, his ability to calculate (coupled with a phenomenal memory) and his handling of openings.

Among the other five who will enter the candidates' tournament next year, mention should be made in the first place of Robert ("Bobby") Fischer, the 15½-year-old American champion whose striking performance in Portoroz put the U.S. in grand chess once again. The hosts may be well satisfied with the results, their national champion Svetozar Gligorich being a worthy second, only half a point behind the winner. Benko's 3-4 place was one of the great surprises, no less than Bronstein's loss to Kardoso in the final round which put him out of the fight for the world championship. For Iceland's Frederick Olafsson, who shared 5-6 place with Fischer, it was no doubt his greatest achievement in international chess so far.

The final results: Tall 13½, Gligorich 13, Benko and Petrosjan 12½, Olafsson and Fischer 12, Averbach, Bronstein, Matanovic, Szabo, Pachman 11½, Panno and Filip 11, Sanguinetti 10, Neikirch 9½, Larsen 9, Sherwin 7½, Rossetto 7, Kardoso 6, Degraff 6½, Punter 5.

The following games, played in the 10th round, is typical of Tall. He takes advantage of his opponent's somewhat passive play in the opening, seizes the initiative and decides the issue by thorough calculation combination.

Game No. 746
White: Rossetto **Black: Tall**

1.c4 Ktf6 2.Ktc3 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 0-0 5.0-0 d6 6.d4 Ktc6 7.Ktc3 a6 8.d5 Kta5 9.Qd3 c5 10.e4 e6 11.h3 e:d 12.e:d b5 13.Bf4 b4 14. Ktd1 Re8 15. Re1 c4 16.Qc2 Ra7! 17.Be3 Rae7 18.Ktd2 b3! 19.a:b Kt:b3 20.Ra4 Kt:d5! 21.e:d Bf5 22.Q:c4 Kt:d2 23.Q:a6 Kte4! 24. Qb6 Qc8 25.g4 Kte5! 26.Ra7 R:a7 27.Q:a7 Ktd3 28.Rf1 Be4 29.Qa3 B:g2 30.K:g2 Qe4 31.Q:d6 Bf3 32.Qc6 Qe4+ 33.Kg1 Kte5 34. Ktc4 Ktf3+ 35.Kh1 Qe5 36.Kg2 Kth4+ 37.Kg1 Bd6 38.Rd1 Qh2+ 39.Kf1 R:e3! White resigns.

The Tel Aviv Championship Match

The play-off match between Smiltiner and Persits was still undecided after the fifth game. Smiltiner won the first two games and Persits the following two and the fifth was a draw. Here is the fourth game of the match:

Game No. 747
White: Smiltiner **Black: Persits**

1.c4 Ktf6 2.Ktc3 g6 3.e4 d6 4. g3 c5 5.Bg2 Ktc6 6.Ktge3 Bg7 7.d3 0-0 8.0-0 Rb8 9.Rb1 a6 10. f4 Bd7 11.h3 b5 12.Be3 Kte8 13. Kh2 Ktc7 14.Qd2 Kte6 15.f5 Ktd4 16.f:g h:g 17.Ktd5 Kt:e2 18. Q:e2 c6 19.Ktf4 Qa5 20.b3 Ktd4 21.Qd2 Q:d2 22.B:d3 b4 23.Be3 a5 24.B:d4 B:d4 25.Bf3 g4 26.Bd1 Ra8 27.Kte2 Be5 28.Rf2 a:b 29.B:b3 Ba4 30.Rbf1 Rb8! 31.a:b Ra8 32. Rb1 Rfa8 33.Kg2 Ra1 34.Rf2-f1 Ra1-a2 35.Rf2 Kg7 36.Kf3 Ra8-a3 37.Ktf4 Ra1 38.Rf-f1 Ra1-a2 39. Rf2 Bd4 40.Rg2 g5 41.Kte2 Rb2. White resigns.

Israel Team Leaves for the Olympiad

The Israel chess olympic team will leave for Munich on Sunday aboard the Jerusalem. It will play in the following order: Board I—Israel champion J. Porath, International-master; Board II—M. Czerniak, International-master; Board III—I. Aloni; Board IV — S. Smiltiner; Reserves—G. Pilshchik, Y. Kreidman.

Stamp of the Week

Max Svabinsky, the greatest living Czechoslovak artist, will be eighty-five years old on September 17, and to celebrate the event the Czechoslovak Post Office has issued a special postage stamp.

Although he has achieved fame in almost every branch of graphic art, it is for his portraits that Svabinsky is best known to philatelists. The first stamps he designed were issued as long ago as 1920 and portrayed President Masaryk. Since then he has been responsible for many other Czechoslovak portrait issues.

It is fitting, therefore, that the new stamp should make philatelic history, for its design was prepared from one of his own paintings, "The Poet and the Muse," by the artist to whom it pays tribute.

C. W. HILL.

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2 prfs. nightly: 6.45 — 9 p.m.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
DEBORAH KERR STEWART GRANGER
KING SOLOMON'S MINES
Hebrew and French subtitles
Mats.: FIXED BAYONETS ... GORILLA AT LARGE ...

MAY Tel. 2856
2nd Week
Don't Go Near the Water
Starring GLENN FORD ANNE FRANCIS
in Cinemascope and Metrocolor

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturdays night: 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Beginning on Saturday night, September 20, 1958

TEL-AVIV Cinema
20th Century-Fox presents
The film which has just been awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the Locarno festival
Ten North Frederick
with Gary Cooper • Diane Varsi Suzy Parker
Premiere today at 3 p.m. Sat. night: 7.15, 9.30.
Weekdays: 4, 7.15, 9.30.
Box office open from 2 to 9.30 p.m.
Telephone 28112/3.

ALLENBY 2nd Week
Van Heflin — Tab Hunter
GUNMAN'S WALK
4, 7.30, 9.30

ARMON DAVID 2nd Week
Will Any Gentleman . . . ?
The funny British comedy with George Cole, Veronica Hurst
Colour by Technicolor.

CHEN Air Conditioned
Le Amiche
Eleonora Rossi Drago Gabriele Ferzetti
Sat., 7.30 and 9.30
Weekdays: 4—7.30—9.30

EDEN
FARID EL ATRASH SAMIA GAMAL ISMAIL YASSIN in
Afrita Hanim
4 — 7.15 — 9.15

ESTHER 2nd Week
Air-conditioned
Pier Angeli — Mel Ferrer John Kerr — Michele Morgan Theodor Bikel
in M.G.M.'s love story
THE VINTAGE
In colour

GAT
presents
Gun for a Coward
with FRED MACMURRAY JEFFREY HUNTER JANICE RULE
Cinemascope — Eastman Color

MAXIM Airconditioned
—3rd Week
M.G.M. Presents Alec Guinness
Winner of 1958 Oscar in a bright new comedy hit
ALL AT SEA

MIGDALOR 4th Week
Air Conditioned
HANNERL MATZ ADRIAN HOVEN PAUL HOERBIGER
in
HANNERL

ZAMIR
Band of Angels
with Clark Gable Yvonne de Carlo Warnercolor—Warnerscope
Owing to the length of the film the public is kindly requested to be punctual.

MOGRABI 2nd Week
Raymond Pellegrin Charles Vanel
Operation Dynamite x 3
4, 7.30, 9.30. Adults only

OPHIR 9th Week
Paramount presents Anna Magnani Anthony Quinn Anthony Franciosa
in Hal Wallis' production
WILD IS THE WIND
Directed by: George Cukor
Adults only.

ORION 2nd Week
Opening of New Year Season
Romy Schneider Magda Schneider Karlheinz Boehm
in the long-awaited sequel to "Sissi"
SISSI DIE JUNGE KAISERIN
In Glorious Colour
4, 7.30, 9.30.

PEER Tel. 28595
2nd Week
Realistic and entertaining film
John Gregson, Diana Dors
VistaVision—Technicolor
Value for Money

SHDEROTH
LAURENCE OLIVIER MARILYN MONROE
in a sparkling comedy-romance
The Prince and the Showgirl
in Technicolor

TAMAR 2nd Week
The original production
AN ANGEL PASSED IN BROOKLYN
Starring: PETER USTINOV PABLITO CALVO
English and Hebrew subtitles
Non-stop perf.: 10, 12, 3, 4
Evening perfs.: 7.30 & 9.30

TCHELET Air cond.
4th Week
Rudolf Schock Annemarie Duering Richard Romanowski
in Ernst Marischka's (Sissi)
DU BIST DIE WELT FUER MICH
4 — 7.30 — 9.30

YARON 2nd Week
Curd Jurgens Elisabeth Muller
G.W. Pabst's powerful drama, full of life, desire and human suffering
LE DESTRUCTEUR
Adults only.

In Jaffa
opposite the CLOCK TOWER
in one of the world's most ancient places
SAVOYA
THE RESTAURANT for real ORIENTAL and other SPECIALITIES,
AWAITS YOU
HOT SHASHLIK
FRESH FISH
A sensation for your guests from abroad.
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY.

Until Simhat Torah only!
Up to
20% REDUCTIONS ON LP RECORDS
שנה טובה
BROWN RADIO
19 Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem (opp. Municipal Garden).

Zafon
Air-conditioned.
A passionate drama of possessive love and its fight for freedom
TEUFEL IN SEIDE
(The Devil in Silk)
with
Lilli Palmer — Curd Jurgens
Winnie Markus